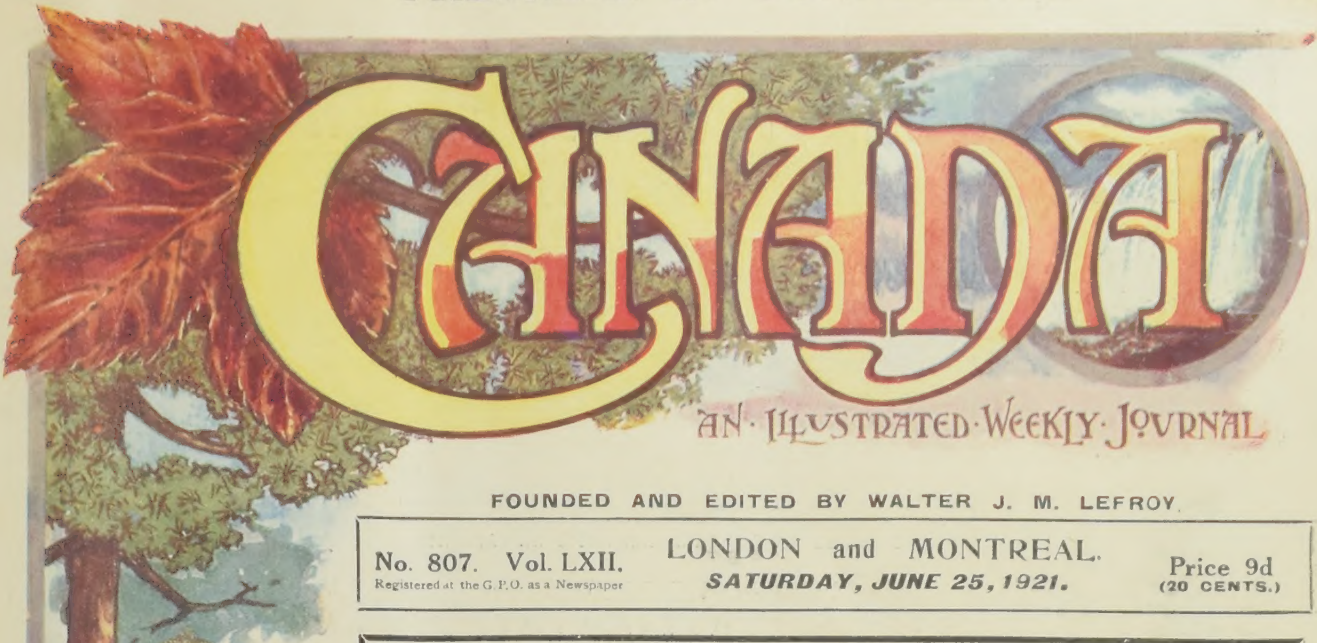


PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE.

CANADA



CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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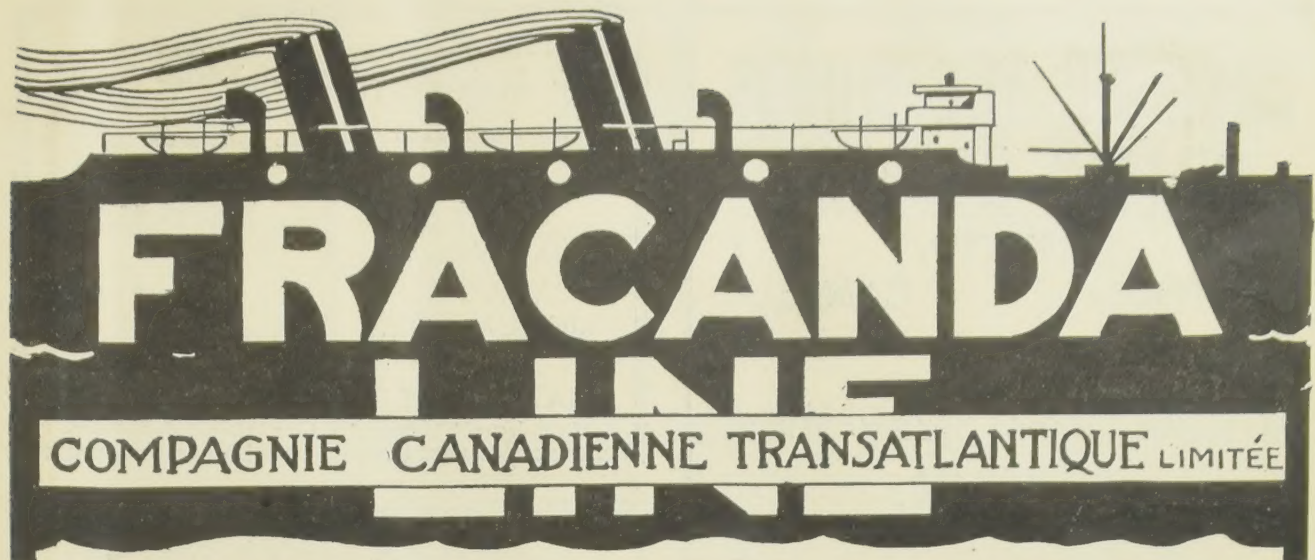
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No. 807.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1921.

Vol. LXII.

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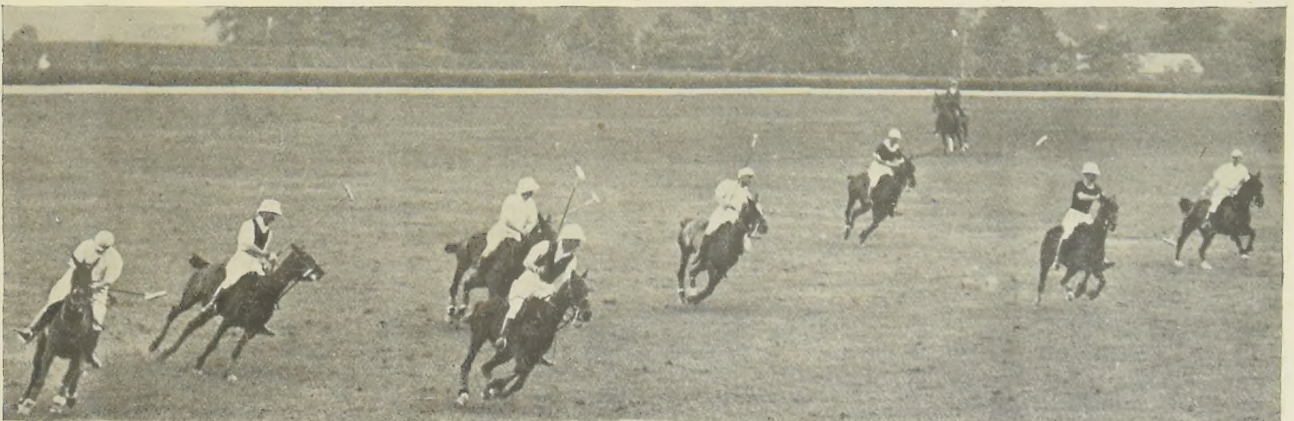
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THE HUMAN EQUATION.

B RITAIN'S troubles are due to over-population. The Dominions all suffer from the effects of under-population." That is what might be called striking the nail on the head. The sentences occur in a timely and suggestive article—which we print elsewhere in this issue—by Mr. Thos. E. Sedgwick, well known both in this country and in Canada for his many philanthropic activities. Over-population such as ours is the direct cause of chronic unemployment. That permanent state of unemployment is aggravated by the present trade depression and the coal strike. The figures are appalling. It is estimated that the number of persons receiving unemployment doles are no fewer than a million and a quarter. The percentage of Trade Unionists unemployed is $9\frac{1}{2}$, more than double the pre-war average, and, so far, the highest on record. We have no estimate of those on the border-land of unemployment—working one day, idle the next—but their number must greatly exceed that of the unemployed. All this unemployment represents a serious loss in the production of national wealth. It is also economic wastage of the worst description, and utterly demoralising to the working class as a whole. The unem-

ployed are, moreover, a continuous drain on their Trade Unions, on their fellow-workmen in steady employment, and on the State. According to Dr. Macnamara, the cost of keeping workless people alive runs into £51,000,000.

No scheme of industrial reconstruction in this country will absorb the present workless multitude. Even if the good time, for which we are all hoping and praying, does come, only a small fraction of the unemployed will be able to better their positions. There is no prospect of there being enough work to go round. The unemployment doles and other devices to keep the men more or less contented form too great a financial burden for the community to carry indefinitely. The taxable capacity of Great Britain has been overstrained. But if the doles be discontinued there is the fear of sabotage and all manner of lawlessness. It would give obscure revolutionaries the chance they are waiting for. What, then, is the remedy? As far as we can see the only logical and effective remedy is to relieve the pressure of population. Britain's embarrassment should be the Dominions' opportunity. Take Canada for example. The whole country is ripe for development. But development in its fullest sense is impossible without adequate population. What is wanted is a large well-thought-out scheme of Empire migration. We have been drifting long enough. "That England, mistress of one-fifth of the surface of the habitable earth, should be crowded to suffocation, while beyond the seas rich territories, so vast that the British Isles could be dropped upon them almost unnoticed, remain empty and untilled is," says the *Morning Post*, "one of the most extraordinary anomalies in history." That is quite true; but the time has arrived for the removal of the anomaly in the interest of all parties.

British statesmen are realising more and more that the payment of vast sums in unemployment doles does not go to the root of the trouble. It is also an unremunerative investment. They may therefore not be unwilling to join Canada and Australia and New Zealand in creating an Empire Migration Fund adequate for the transference under a scientific system, and with all proper precautions, of some eight or ten millions of British surplus population. Such a policy would relieve the congestion in this country and give Canada, for example, what is her greatest need—a sufficiency of population, for the time being, to undertake her immediate plans of development. Canada has long recognised the value of the right type of settlers. From every point of view they constitute a good investment. She would only be elaborating a principle already established. The Empire Conference now sitting has a unique opportunity of discussing the subject with a view to the preparation of some practical scheme of the kind outlined. The question of absorption in useful employment is a difficulty, especially now when there is a desire to check immigration in Canada. Very large sums of money would be required for such a project of population readjustment; but it would pay—both the Mother Country and the Dominions who received the migrants to find the money for such a purpose.

—* *—

PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE.

M R. LLOYD GEORGE, in welcoming his fellow Premiers from the Oversea Dominions, and the representatives of India, to the Empire Conference in London, which began its session on Monday, delivered an eloquent and statesmanlike speech, a full report of which will be found in another column. It cleared the air and removed certain misconceptions which within the past week or two have induced nervous people both in Canada and in this country to write in a foolish and rather alarming manner. "The British Government," said the British Prime Minister, "has been under suspicion in some quarters of harbouring designs against this gathering as a Conference. We are said to be dissatisfied with the present state of the Empire and to wish to alter its organisation in some revolutionary way. Gentlemen, we are not at all dissatisfied. The British Empire is progressing very satisfactorily from a constitutional standpoint as well as in other ways." It is obvious—and it has always been clear to us—that no subtle move against the perfect freedom and autonomy of the Dominions was ever contemplated. To that consciousness Mr. Meighen, in his

introductory address at the Conference on the day following gave adequate expression.

The fact is that never before in British history have there been shown such generous, such loyal, sentiments towards the Oversea Dominions as those entertained by His Majesty's present Government. The atmosphere is one of confidence, sympathy, understanding; and, let it not be forgotten, one of pride and satisfaction. It could not well be otherwise. The situation, concretely, is that of a sensible mother viewing with pride the well being of her daughters who have done well in the eyes of the world and have set up their own establishments, in the management of which they are showing considerable astuteness and wisdom. What more does the heart of a parent desire? Nothing but affection and appreciation of the old home and its traditions. And that is conceded, in a grateful and satisfying degree, in this case. Gone, lost in deserving oblivion, are the selfish and narrow-visioned days when George the Third was king. Gone, too, is the dread of British statesmen that the Colonies—a word we deliberately and willingly refrain from using now, which, in itself, is a sign of the times—would drop away, like ripe apples, from the parent tree. In their place have come sun-lit days of joy in good work, high endeavour, noble ideals, and all those delectable sentiments which, like rich veins of gold, run through the speeches of the Premiers. Once, as Mr. Lloyd George graphically says, Downing Street ruled the Empire; now the Empire rules Downing Street. And that is as it should be. All that is wanted is continued co-operation, a perpetual fostering of the prevailing spirit; and it is gratifying to note that one of the chief objects of the Premiers' Conference is the attainment of that end.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales

Could anything be more royal—in the Democratic and correct sense in which that word is received in England—or more truly characteristic of him who is to be our future king, than that he should spend his birthday with the children of the poor? On Thursday last the Prince of Wales spent the afternoon with a thousand ragged boys and girls from the Canning Town Schools, the expedition being organised by the Fresh Air Fund, the Shaftesbury Society, and the Ragged School Union.

It is characteristic of our Prince that he always does the right thing, not mechanically, as is the fate of so many royalties from a surfeit of functions, but humanly and naturally, at the right moment. If any have cause to remember this Canada's people have, and it is no secret that the Prince wants to visit the great Dominion once more. This he will probably do after his Indian visit. It would be hard to say whether Canada's Prince or Canada's people will be better pleased when that happy day arrives.

* * *

No Franchise Wanted.

At a time when all nations and peoples appear to be obsessed with the immediate necessity for self-determination, it is perhaps refreshing to find that certain natives of Canada—the Six Nations Indians—are resisting the offer of the franchise, and prefer to remain the wards of the Canadian Government. Apparently the Chiefs of these once great Indian tribes seem to fear that by accepting the franchise they may lose their National independence.

Some of their leaders, with that good common sense which distinguished the Indian Chief in Council, openly state that their tribesmen are not yet ripe for the change and the responsibility which the franchise would entail, and therefore they deem it unwise that the full rights of citizenship should be conferred on them. It would seem to be wiser, instead of forcing enfranchisement on the Six Nations, to wait until they themselves ask for it.

* * *

The Union of Churches.

The reference made by our Montreal correspondent to the recent action of the Presbyterian General Assembly, by which the union of three important religious bodies is brought nearer to achievement, is of important interest. It is not only in Canada that there is a growing feeling in favour of church union, as the question is strongly interesting the minds of many in the Mother Country, but

the movement has certainly gone further in Canada than here.

It would seem from every point of view wholly desirable that these various churches which hold the fundamental doctrines in common should by their union greatly reduce the duplication of organisation and remove unseemly rivalries or jealousies. The funds of these separate bodies would be far more productive if expended under one joint direction, and great benefits must result from the harmony such union alone can bring.

* * *

Ready to Function.

We may congratulate Mr. Wade on seeing one result of his work on behalf of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London. We refer to the printed handbook of the Chamber. It marks a beginning, after the very successful baptism of the new Chamber at Col. Grant Morden's hospitable board three weeks ago. The body is commencing to function, and if it can give the service which we all hope for there can be no possible doubt of its usefulness.

Its president is the most widely-known and popular member of the Anglo-Canadian community, and in his kindly hands and under his experienced guidance the Chamber should grow strong and healthy. It deserves the support of all who wish to see Canadian manufactured goods sold in overseas markets, whether they profit directly from that expansion or not.

* * *

The Hon. George Murray.

On July 17 the Hon. George H. Murray will have completed a quarter of a century's service as Premier of his native Province of Nova Scotia. The occasion was celebrated by a great demonstration. Mr. Murray's predecessor, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, only vacated the same position after holding it for 12 consecutive years, to become, in 1896, Minister of Finance in the Dominion Cabinet of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. No other Premier of Britain or any of the Overseas Dominions has achieved such a record as Mr. Murray. It is also remarkable that the Liberal Party with which he is identified has now been in power in the Province for nearly 40 consecutive years, and at the last general election it showed little signs of that break-up into sections which has been apparent in recent years in Ontario and the Western Provinces, and still more so in the United Kingdom.

Prior to its recent prorogation the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly—Nova Scotia and Quebec are the only two of the nine Canadian Provinces which have two parliamentary chambers—united in resolutions of congratulation and appreciation, which took a practical form by the unanimous passing of a Bill which secures to Mr. Murray an annuity of \$5,000 in the event of his retirement from the Premiership. Mr. Murray only celebrated his 60th birthday on June 7, but poor health prevented his taking any active part in the work of the last session. Mr. Murray has not visited the United Kingdom since the Coronation, but his many friends here will join heartily in the congratulations showered upon him, and unite in the hope that his health may be so perfectly restored as to enable him to increase the exceptional record of public service which he has already achieved.

* * *

Canadian Trade with Britain.

The desire for Canadian trade with Britain is greater than the achievement. Figures before us show that the imports into Canada from the United Kingdom are only 17.2 per cent., and from the rest of the British Empire 21.4 per cent.

This reveals the comparatively small extent to which the United Kingdom manufacturers are supplying the needs of the Canadian market. The fact is, Canada is supplying her own markets more and more with the goods manufactured by herself. Nevertheless, if British manufacturers were more enterprising and up to date they would be able to capture some proportion of the trade now reluctantly given by Canada to the United States.

* * *

House of Lords and the Empire.

Many efforts, mostly oratorical, have been made to end or mend the House of Lords. The late Mr. Labouchere made more than one assault, and Lord Rosebery talked of reforms which never materialised. The war rehabilitated

the Upper House, and in these days there is in this country no burning desire to meddle with its constitution.

That agitation is revived, curiously, in Canada by Mr. J. W. Lowther, the former Speaker of the British House of Commons and a prospective peer. He would like to see the Lords transformed into a consultative body in which India and the Dominions might be represented. There is certainly more to be said for such a reform than for many of those previously advocated.

— * * —

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

Parliamentary Tribute to Mr. John Howard's Work.

A recent issue of the *Halifax Chronicle*, in its Parliamentary reports, says:—

During a recent discussion in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, very fine tributes were paid to Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, by members of both sides of the House. The discussion arose over the estimates for the Agent-General's office in London. Mr. Armstrong explained the duties and service performed by Mr. Howard as very essential to the Provincial interests abroad. He said, "I have never heard any person who has ever been abroad and visited London have anything but the highest praise for Mr. Howard. During the war there was no man in Nova Scotia who desired any information at all regarding his relatives at the front who was not able to obtain the utmost attention and courtesy from the Agent-General. His work was without equal or limit," declared Mr. Armstrong. "For many years he had served practically without salary and as a matter of honour, but, living conditions changing, the Government felt they could not longer impose upon him, and last year, with the unanimous consent of the House, an increase was made in his salary."

Mr. Corning, member for Yarmouth, also expressed gratitude for what the Agent-General had done during the war for Nova Scotians, both abroad and at home. Mr. Corning believed that every Nova Scotian would endorse the increased estimates for his office.

Dr. LeBlanc, Conservative member for Richmond, endorsed what Mr. Corning had said and also told of tributes he had heard regarding Mr. Howard's attention and services to Nova Scotians.

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Major Fred J. Ney, general secretary of the Canadian Council of Education, and honorary organiser of the Overseas Education League, has arrived in London from Canada. While in this country he will arrange for the forthcoming visit to England, and the battlefields of the Western Front, of a party of some 250 teachers from Canada and New Zealand. Major Ney's address during his stay in this country will be the Royal Colonial Institute, London.

A Toronto message states that through the reorganisation and consolidation of the Post Office and Customs departments, between 800 and 900 Civil servants will be retired, with an annual saving to each department of \$1,000,000 (£200,000 at par).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

GREENFORD.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Greenford, at Montreal, on June 8, 1921—a son.

MARRIAGES.

CANTLEY-WILSON.—On June 17, at Milngavie and Baldernock United Free Church, by the Rev. J. W. Coutts, M.A., Charles Lang Cantley, eldest son of Col. T. C. and Mrs. Cantley, Bonniebrae, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and Evelyn Anne, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Arnold Wilson, Craigmaddie, Milngavie.

DUGUID-WINSLOW.—On June 1, at Winnipeg, Major Archer Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., Canadian Field Artillery, younger son of the late Peter Duguid, of Bourtie, and Mrs. Duguid, Auchlunies, Aberdeen, to Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pelham Winslow, of Winnipeg.

PATTESSON-ASHLEY.—On June 18, at St. Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, by the Rev. H. W. Hall, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. H. David, M.A., Vicar, Coleridge Patteson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey B. Patteson, of Ottawa, and grandson of the late T. C. Patteson, of Toronto, to Mary Nesbitt Ashley, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ashley, of 3, Helena Road, Southsea, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Horne, of Wallingford. (Ontario papers, please copy.)

STIKEMAN-ROBERTSON.—At the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on June 15, by the Rev. George Duncan, D.D., Alfred T. Stikeman to Isobel Dorothy, only daughter of A. Scott Robertson, C.A., Montreal.

WADDELL-MAXTON.—At South Morningside U.F. Church, on June 14, by the Rev. Chas. A. Salmund, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. F. Phillis, M.A., George Robertson, fourth son of the late Andrew Waddell and Mrs. Waddell, Oxtou, to Elizabeth Burnfield, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maxton, 368, Morningside Road, Edinburgh. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

WHITE-FINLAYSON.—At Christie Street, Toronto, on May 28, by the Rev. Sidney Lambert, George, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. White, Birmingham, to Margaret Douglas Gray (Rudie), daughter of the late Thomas Finlayson and Mrs. Finlayson, 24, Polwarth Gardens, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

FALCONER.—At Montreal, on June 3, 1921, in his 62nd year, Alexander Falconer, K.C., son of the late William Falconer.

WATKINS.—On June 6, 1921, at Montreal General Hospital, Capt. John Watkins, of Caerphilly, Wales (late Captain S.S. Durham).

DRINK QUESTION IN CANADA.

The Coming Drought.

In accordance with the announcement made by the Dominion Government (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) the proclamation promulgating the result of the recent referendum in the Province of Ontario has been issued, and the decision will be made known on July 18, as to whether the whole Province shall go bone-dry, and the importation of any kind of alcoholic liquor be prohibited except for medicinal, industrial, and sacramental purposes. Meantime, importation into Ontario is difficult, since the Quebec Provincial Government is not engaged in the business of the export of liquor, leaving British Columbia as the only Canadian Province where supplies are available to prepare for the coming drought, although large quantities will be presently imported for private consumption into Ontario from Great Britain.

The same proclamation provides for a referendum in New Brunswick as to whether the importation of liquors into that Province shall be prohibited, while the third proclamation provides for a plébiscite of Quebec City regarding the abolition in Canada of the Temperance Act, so as to end the present difficulty with the clash of jurisdiction between the latter Act and the new Provincial provisions of the Government sale of liquors and permissive sale of beers and wines. It is expected that Quebec will accept the Provincial legislation, since the present difficulty has interfered with the tourist traffic to such an extent that the organisations of Quebec City have been forced to spend considerable sums of money in advertising the fact that the city is still able to supply alcoholic refreshment to the thirsty pilgrims from the surrounding dry territories.

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ASIATICS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Menace of Oriental Competition.

The Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, has conducted an investigation into the above subject, and the figures compiled by his Department are now published. It appears there are 1,080 Asiatics controlling 26,918 acres in this Province, of which 367 acres are orchard lands, 2,341 acres of small fruits, 10,659 acres of truck farms, 515 acres of dairy farms and 3,677 acres of land used for mixed farming.

There are 492 Japanese and 116 Chinese owning land to the extent of 14,050 acres.

In orchard lands the Japanese own 176 acres, while the Chinese only own 14 acres. In small fruits the Japanese own 2,096 acres and the Chinese 25 acres.

In truck farming and mixed farming the Chinese own much larger areas, having 1,632 acres of truck farms as against 281 acres owned by Japanese, and, in mixed farming, 1,228 acres as compared with 631 acres owned by the Japanese.

In the dairy phase of agriculture the Chinese are not reported as holding any land either as owners or tenants. On the other hand the Japanese are shown as being the owners of 80 acres used for dairy purposes.

A detailed report covering each district of the Province is being forwarded to Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Federal Minister of Agriculture, and member for Victoria, for the use of the Canadian representatives at the Imperial Conference in London next month.

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MR. MEIGHEN WILL VISIT VIMY.

Vimy, the historic battlefield of the Canadians, is to be visited on July 2 by Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Premier.

In the cemetery there he will unveil the stone Cross of Sacrifice, which is the central feature of all our war cemeteries.

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The Catholic Women's League is one of the newest and most promising organisations in Canada. It is to be the medium through which the women may express themselves as a unit, both as citizens and devoted children of the Catholic Church. The League has received the warm approval of the Hierarchy.

"Mr. P. H. Watson, a soldier-settler on a reserve near Whitewood, Saskatchewan," says the *Toronto Globe*, "had his eye injured while splitting wood. He was unable to go on with the work of seeding. The neighbouring farmers organised a bee among the soldier-settlers, and ninety-four acres were seeded in one day. This is the spirit of the pioneers of old Canada."

The fellowship of the Maple Leaf (of which the Rev. Dr. G. E. Lloyd, of Saskatchewan, better known as Principal Lloyd, is the director) has been giving illustrated lantern lectures. Dr. Lloyd's work in sending out Church teachers to the Government schools in Canada deserves to be more widely known. It opens up a sphere of great interest to men and women, and its influence on the Christian life of Canada in the future cannot well be exaggerated. The lecturer was the Rev. P. J. Andrews, M.A., B.D., who went out to Western Canada with Dr. Lloyd in 1909.

A CANADIAN LETTER:

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.

Strength of the Government—Parliamentary Vacancies—Saskatchewan Elections—New Governor-General.

MONTREAL, June 10.

THE rising of Parliament, the appointment of a new Governor-General, and the departure of the Prime Minister of the Dominion for the Empire Conference, are matters which have caused a certain amount of interest within the past week or more.

The Parliamentary session, although it has been fairly prolonged, has not been remarkable for any distinctive legislation. Fiscal matters and railway problems have perhaps engrossed the attention of legislators more than any other subjects, and the Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, appears to have fairly well satisfied commercial men with his readjustments in the matter of taxes. He has abstained from any radical tampering with the tariff. Everybody realised that with present conditions in trade, it would be ill-advised to make any big changes in that respect. The increased revenue which the Minister of Finance needed—that is \$62,750,000—is to be realised by an increase in the taxation of sales by manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and jobbers, and an increase in the taxation, customs, and excise upon liquors. The main changes in the tariff were made so as to enable Canada to carry out her part of the trade treaty with the British West Indies.

Strength of the Government.

Premier Meighen left for England with the knowledge that his prestige and position had been strengthened as Parliament lengthened. One by-election went against the Government early in the session, but later by-elections have resulted in a return to the *status quo*. Government supporters are generally convinced that the strength of the Government and of the National Liberal-Conservative party has increased during the past few months. In reviewing by-elections since 1917, the *Ottawa Journal* points out that out of eleven elections, in seven cases there was no Liberal candidate; in two cases the candidate lost his deposit; and in two other cases the Liberal candidate was third in the poll.

Parliamentary Vacancies.

With the resignations of Mr. J. A. Maharg, of Maple Creek, Sask., and of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, of Durham, Ont., there are now six Parliamentary vacancies. The other vacant seats are those of Montreal (St. Antoine), which Sir Herbert Ames represented; Leeds (Ont.), held by Sir Thomas White, resigned; Medicine Hat (Alta.), through the death of Hon. Arthur Sifton; and York-West (Ont.) by the death of Mr. Thomas Wallace. Polling in Medicine Hat will take place on the 27th of this month.

On the eve of his embarkation for England, Premier Meighen was the guest at luncheon in Quebec of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which happened to be in annual convention. The Quebec people took the opportunity of rubbing in their grievance as to Quebec ports being neglected while Canadian grain is being shipped via American ports, the freight rates being the cause. The Premier went so far as to hold out hope that present freight rates would not be maintained very long.

Saskatchewan Elections

Premier Martin, of Saskatchewan, has just been returned to power in the elections held this week, results of which are announced on the day of mailing this letter. The latest figures show for the Government 37 seats; Opposition, 10; uncertain, 13; deferred, 3. It is expected that the Government will ultimately command 40 to 45 votes out of the total of 63 in the new Legislature. The Independent party will probably number 15, while Labour will be in a very small minority. Premier Martin himself was re-elected in Regina, a two-member constituency, with a vote of 7,301 out of 10,376. His fellow member and colleague, Mr. J. A. Cross, was also elected, with 1,615 votes behind the Premier. There were sixteen acclamations, these being in Arm River, Battleford, Cyprus River, Estevan, Humboldt, Jackfish Lake, Lloydminster, Last Mountain, Moose Jaw County, Milestone, Morse,

North Qu'Appelle, Prince Albert, Rosthern, Saltcoats, Notukeu.

In addition to the Premier and Mr. J. A. Cross, the following Government candidates were also returned:—Shellbrook—E. S. Clinch; Weyburn—Hon. C. M. Hamilton; Pelly—Mrs. S. M. Ramsland; Saskatoon—Hon. A. P. McNab; Cannington—R. D. Douglas; Pipestone—W. J. Patterson; Hanley—E. R. Ketcheson; Saskatoon County—M. Cameron; Rosetown—J. A. Wilson; Canora—A. Hermanson; Maple Creek—P. L. Hyde; Pheasant Hills—J. A. Smith; Lumsden—W. J. Vancise; Kinistino—J. R. Taylor; Labour candidate elected; Moose Jaw—W. G. Baker; Conservative elected; Moose Jaw—J. Pascoe; Independent elected; Saskatoon—Harris Turner; South Qu'Appelle—D. H. McDonald; Moosemin—J. L. Salked; Kinistino—Practically final returns elect Taylor, Government, by about 125 majority.

Probable Electoral Appeal in Quebec.

Political circles in the Province of Quebec are talking of a possible appeal to the electorate by Premier L. A. Taschereau next spring. The present Legislature was returned to power in 1919, and legally has a term extending to 1924. It will be remembered that Sir Lomer Gouin relinquished the reins of government to Mr. Taschereau over a year ago. The main reason for an early appeal is said to be the recent liquor legislation, which was a complete *volte face* on the part of the Government in relation to the handling of this problem, although the prohibition of Quebec of two years ago only affected spirits and restricted the strength of other beverages. It is of interest to note that the University of Toronto has just conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, who is a lawyer by profession. At the same convocation the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts (Premier of South Africa), and the Hon. N. W. Rowell were similarly honoured.

Employment Conditions.

Some recovery in employment conditions in Canada since the end of March is reported from Ottawa, and it is expected that they will continue to improve until the middle of July at least. The railroads are more active now, and the re-opening of the railway shops has given employment to some thousands of men. Camp operations in lumber and other natural resources are active, and there has been increased activity in the pulp and paper industry and in textile and leather plants. At the same time, there is a drop in the number of persons employed as compared with this date last year, the total last year in the first week of June being 777,774, as against 609,173 this year. Farm labour is easier to secure this year.

Ex-Soldiers on the Land.

Land cultivation by ex-soldiers continues to show satisfactory figures. According to information just issued by the Soldiers' Settlement Board, there were 25,443 men who had availed themselves up to the end of March last of these facilities. Of that number, 19,771 obtained loans from the Dominion Government to the total value of \$80,371,750 to purchase land, implements and stock and to effect improvements. The cultivation of 4,854,799 acres of land was taken in hand, and it is expected that half a million acres will be added to that total this year. The scheme has appealed to men who settled in the West rather than in Eastern Canada. More than five-sixths of the number of persons who received loans were men who settled in the four Western Provinces. The benefit of this scheme to ex-soldiers as compared with individual effort is seen in the fact that it is estimated that the Soldiers' Settlement Board was able to save returned men more than three-and-a-half million dollars in the purchase price of land, and over \$800,000 in the purchase of implements and stock. On the whole the soldiers who have gone on the land have done well, and in the present depression they

are faring better than many of their fellows who chose urban life.

Canadian Manufacturers.

Recommendations as to adequate protection for Canadian enterprise and industry, the desirability of Canadians buying home-made products, and the necessity for the establishment of a Government-aided institute of industrial research, formed the main resolutions adopted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the 50th annual convention which closed at Quebec this week. W. S. Fisher, of St. John, N.B., was elected president of the Association.

Church Union Nearer.

The early part of June is the favourite time for church conferences and conventions in Canada, and during the past ten days or so the Presbyterian General Assembly and various Methodist conferences—which have defined areas—have been in session. Over and above the internal legislation of these bodies and the hardy annuals in the shape of pious resolutions, the outstanding feature of interest for the general public is the fact that the Presbyterian General Assembly voted in Toronto for union of the churches by a vote of four to one. The Methodist Church is already pledged to union, and the Congregational Union, now in session in Montreal, is also ready for this move, so that its consummation now appears to be a matter of practical politics. The Anglican Church, in certain parts of the Dominion, is also friendly to the idea, so that it is quite possible that within a few years there may be a strong Protestant or non-Roman Church in this country.

New Governor-General.

The selection of Lord Byng of Vimy as Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Duke of Devonshire has been very generally approved in the Dominion. The "Vimy" appendix in his name links him up with Canada in a very natural and historical way, and there will be many returned officers in Canada who will feel that they have a friend in the new occupant of Rideau Hall. The departing Governor-General has stood in Canada for the finest and typical traditions of English nobility, and most people recognise that no one more than the Duke of Devonshire has lived in the spirit of *noblesse oblige*.

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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE DINNER.

The annual dinner of the United Kingdom Branch of the Old Boys' Association of Upper Canada College will be held at the Café Royal on Monday, July 11. This annual gathering is always a happy re-union of old boys and masters, and we are asked to state that all such will be cordially welcome whether members of the Association or not. The O.B.A. of Upper Canada College has branches all over the world, and its members are very active in anything that tends to promote the growth and welfare of their old school.

Tickets (12s. 6d. each exclusive of wine) can be obtained from Mr. F. A. C. Redden, Hon. Secretary, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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CANADIAN WARSHIPS' CRUISE.

Under the command of Captain Henry C. H. Adams, C.B.E., R.N., the active squadron of the Royal Canadian Navy, composed of the light cruiser *Aurora* and the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician*, is now making a two months' cruise from Esquimalt, the Canadian dockyard on the Pacific Coast, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, which before the war was the main base of the Canadian ships.

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The London address of the Battlefields Bureau, Ltd., who arrange tours in Belgium and France including the battlefields, is 16a, St. James's Street, S.W.1.

Mr. A. E. Carlyle, P.A.G.D.C., will be installed as Master of the Canada Lodge of Freemasons, at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, June 28. The Pro-Grand Master (Lord Amptill) will be present.

In connection with the English-speaking Union a special service is being held on Monday, July 4, at noon, in Southwark Cathedral. The Lord Bishop of Southwark will conduct the service, and an address will be delivered by the Very Rev. Arthur Rogers, Dean of Detroit Cathedral. Admission will be free and ticketless. (The Cathedral is on the Surrey side of London Bridge, five minutes' walk from the Monument Station on the Underground.)

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

A Distinction—and a Difference.

"If we are to judge by the sum of money we are asked to pay towards the maintenance of the secretaryship of the League of Nations, then Canada surely is a first-class nation. But when it is a question of obtaining our fair share of the German indemnity we fear the standing of our country is of smaller significance."—*La Presse* (Montreal).

Empire Problems.

"The Conference will not be in a hurry to commit the Empire to drastic changes, and Great Britain, though she has passed through many trying vicissitudes, still shows that robustness which gave her her place in history; but changes may be gradually led up to which, while conserving the integrity of the Empire, will give large individual expression to the life and character and status of the young peoples feeling their virile strength and looking forward to an influential destiny under the ægis of the old flag."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"The constant conferences between representatives of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions are regarded by Mr. Lowther as desirable. There are difficulties in the way of more frequent gatherings. The duties of the Premier of Canada require his presence here without serious interruption. The absences of Sir W. Laurier and Sir R. Borden both involved inconvenient interruption of these duties, and the same is the case with Mr. Meighen. Once in every four years is as often as we can spare the Premier away."—*Toronto Globe*.

"Sir Samuel Hoare says that if Canada, as an independent Commonwealth, wants a Minister at Washington or Tokyo, she is entirely free to have one. But there is a good deal of doubt even in this country whether Canada needs this separate representation. A much better plan would be to have either a Canadian as the Empire's Ambassador in Washington, or a Canadian High Commissioner."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

That Frozen North.

"There was a time, and not so very far distant either, when any reference to the area of Canada being greater than that of the United States brought forth a reply that much of it was practically waste land, the climate being too cold for cultivation. But Nature has many ways and some valuable secrets that she does not reveal all at once. She evidently intended that Canada should be practically a self-supporting country with her wonderful wheat fields, fisheries, forests, mineral lands, harbours, rivers and lakes. Just now she is unfolding some more treasures in what some people have more or less sneeringly called the 'Frozen North.' It is thawing out enough to prove that it has valuable oil deposits, also that lead, zinc, gold, copper, and tar sands have been locked up in that cold bosom. Timber also promises to prove a valuable product. Canada has every reason to have a warm liking for her frozen North, which is proving so rich in mineral deposits."—*Halifax Chronicle*.

Short and Sweet.

"Within the past year there were 100,000 marriages in Canada and only 11,000 houses were built."—*Ottawa Journal*.

"Toronto folks will marvel at the appearance of those six royal swans, the gift of King George, which have just arrived. Until now they have been under the delusion that Toronto geese were swans."—*Hamilton Herald*.

"How the Irish people can settle down and become so useful settlers in other lands, and yet cannot agree and prosper in their own country, is one of those things that pass understanding."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"Again the expert anglers are going forth carrying all the finest trout flies they can get from experts, counting on finding a few fishworms, if necessary, under logs near the stream. But, for goodness' sake, don't mention it."—*Toronto Star*.

"A Winnipeg business man just returned from Overseas says that Canada is much better off than Great Britain or any European country. There is nothing like a trip abroad to make Canadians satisfied with their own land."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"Archbishop Mannix asserts there is more religious hate between Catholics and Protestants in Canada than that which prevails in Ireland. He seems to have discerned more in a brief survey than those who have spent all their lives here."—*Hamilton Spectator*.

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As already intimated in *Canada*, a luncheon in connection with the proposed new Canadian Club in London has been arranged for Tuesday, June 28, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C.2. At this luncheon arrangements will be made to receive nominations for the executive committee. All applications for tickets should be made not later than Friday, June 24, to Mr. G. H. Ward, secretary, 2, Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.4.

THE CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE PREMIERS

Great Speech by the British Prime Minister.

THE first meeting of the Empire Conference was held on Monday at 10, Downing Street.

The delegates present were:

UNITED KINGDOM.—Mr. D. Lloyd George, O.M., M.P., Prime Minister; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Lord Privy Seal; Mr. A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P., Lord President of the Council; Mr. W. S. Churchill, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CANADA.—Mr. Arthur Meighen, K.C., Prime Minister.

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, K.C., Prime Minister.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister.

SOUTH AFRICA.—General J. C. Smuts, K.C., Prime Minister; Sir Thomas Smartt, K.C.M.G., Minister of Agriculture; Colonel the Hon. H. Montz, Minister of Defence.

INDIA.—Mr. E. S. Montagu, M.P., Secretary of State for India; H. H. the Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Mr. Srinivasi Sastri.

Premier's Welcome.

Mr. Lloyd George, in opening the proceedings, said: Gentlemen, I bid you all a hearty welcome to Great Britain and to Downing Street. Since we last met, there are some notable gaps in the British Empire delegation. Our last meetings, I think, were held in Paris at the famous Peace Conference. My old friend, Sir Robert Borden, has laid down the cares of office, after long and sterling service throughout the war and throughout the making of peace, both to his own great Dominion and to the Empire. I relied a great deal upon his sane and ripe judgment. I am glad to hear his health is much restored, and I am sure we can count on him still for many years of valuable service in any work which he decides to undertake. In his place we welcome his successor, Mr. Meighen, who is no stranger to our counsels, because he was with us at the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet in the summer of 1918, though this is his first appearance as Prime Minister.

By General Botha's death the whole Empire has sustained a heavy loss. South Africa and the Empire are fortunate in that his mantle has fallen on his distinguished colleague, General Smuts, who has already played a great part in Imperial Councils during the war and in the making of the peace.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey are very old friends. Let me also extend a most cordial greeting to his Highness the Maharao of Cutch and to Mr. Sastri, who have come here as representatives of the Indian Empire. We shall, I know, find them wise and cogent interpreters of the Indian point of view in the great questions which we have to discuss. May I also express our regret that the Premier of Newfoundland has not found it possible to be present at our deliberations.

Having referred to the stress and trouble of the times, the German defeat, and the first essentials to peace, Mr. Lloyd George spoke of the relations of the Empire with the United States and Japan.

In our hour of need, he said, Japan proved a faithful ally and rendered valuable assistance. The British Empire, he added, will not easily forget that Japanese men-of-war escorted the transports which brought the Australian and New Zealand forces to Europe at a time when German cruisers were still at large in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Concerning the United States Mr. Lloyd George said:—

Friendly co-operation with the United States is for us a cardinal principle, dictated by what seems to us the proper nature of things, dictated by instinct quite as much as by reason and common sense. We desire to work with the great Republic in all parts of the world. Like it, we want stability and peace, on the basis of liberty and justice. Like it, we desire to avoid the growth of armaments, whether in the Pacific or elsewhere, and we rejoice that American opinion should be showing so much earnestness in that direction at the present time.

The Empire and the Conference.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said: I do not propose to deal in any detail with the agenda for this Conference to-day. We have no cut-and-dried agenda to present. We will discuss that amongst ourselves. The British Government has been under suspicion in some quarters of harbouring designs against this gathering as a Conference. We are said to be dissatisfied with the present state of the Empire, and to wish to alter its organisation in some revolutionary way. Gentlemen, we are not at all dissatisfied. The British Empire is progressing very satisfactorily from a constitutional standpoint as well as in other ways. The direct communication between Prime Ministers, established during the war, has, I think, worked well, and we have endeavoured to keep you thoroughly abreast of all important developments in foreign affairs by special messages sent out weekly, or even more frequently when circumstances required. Indeed, at every important Conference, either here or on the Continent, one of

the first duties I felt I ought to discharge was to send as full and as complete and as accurate an account as I possibly could, not merely of the decisions taken, but of the atmosphere, which counts for so very much. I have invariably, to the best of my ability, sent accounts, some of them of the most confidential character, which would give to the Dominions even the impressions which we formed, and which gave you information beyond what we could possibly communicate to the Press.

Another change which has taken place since the war is the decision of the Canadian Government to have a Minister of its own at Washington—a very important development. We have co-operated willingly with that, and we shall welcome a Canadian colleague at Washington as soon as the appointment is made. We shall be glad to have any suggestions that occur to you as to the methods by which the business of the Dominions in London, so far as it passes through our hands, may be transacted with greater dignity and efficiency, though you will all, I think, agree that the Empire owes much to Lord Milner and Lord Long for their services in the Colonial Office during a period of great difficulty and stress. We shall also welcome any suggestions which you may have to make for associating yourselves more closely with the conduct of foreign relations. Any suggestions which you can make upon that subject we shall be very delighted to hear and discuss. There was a time when Downing Street controlled the Empire; to-day the Empire is in charge of Downing Street.

Imperial Relationship.

On all matters of common concern we want to know your standpoint, and we want to tell you ours. I will give you my general conception of the mutual relationship in which we meet. The British Dominions and the Indian Empire, one and all, played a great part in the war for freedom, and probably a greater part than any nation, except the very greatest Powers. When the history of that struggle comes to be written, your exertions, side by side with ours, will constitute a testimony to British institutions such as no other Empire in history can approach or emulate. In recognition of their services and achievements in the war the British Dominions have now been accepted fully into the comity of nations by the whole world. They are signatories to the Treaty of Versailles and of all the other Treaties of Peace; they are members of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and their representatives have already attended meetings of the League; in other words, they have achieved full national status, and they now stand beside the United Kingdom as equal partners in the dignities and the responsibilities of the British Commonwealth. If there are any means by which that status can be rendered even clearer to their own communities and to the world at large, we shall be glad to have them put forward at this Conference.

India's achievements were also very great. Her soldiers lie with ours in all the theatres of war, and no Britisher can ever forget the gallantry and promptitude with which she sprang forward to the King-Emperor's service when war was declared.

Saving Fact in a Distracted World.

The British Empire is a saving fact in a very distracted world. It is the most hopeful experiment in human organisation which the world has yet seen. It is not so much that it combines men of many races, tongues, traditions, and creeds in one system of government. Other Empires have done that, but the British Empire differs from all in one essential respect. It is based not on force but on goodwill and a common understanding. Liberty is its binding principle. Where that principle has not hitherto been applied it is gradually being introduced into the structure.

It is that willing and free association of many nations and peoples which this conference represents. Think of what we stand for in this room to-day. First of all, the long political development of the British Isles, with all its splendours and its pains, the crucible from which the framework of the whole great structure has emerged. Canada, British and French; South Africa, British and Dutch—both now great Dominions whose unity is due to the free and willing combination of two proud races in a single nationhood. Australia and New Zealand, British civilisations both, but planted and developed with a genius of their own by the sheer enterprise and grit of their peoples in the farthest Antipodes. India, a mighty civilisation, whose rulers were known and respected throughout the Western World before the first English post was planted on Indian soil. Side by side with these the wonderful varied Colonies and Protectorates in their different stages of development, which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is here to represent. It is our duty here to present the ideals of this great association of peoples in willing loyalty to one Sovereign, to take counsel together with the progress and welfare of all, and to keep our strength both moral and material, a united power for justice, liberty, and peace.

THE PREMIERS' RESPONSE.

Addresses by the Empire Delegates: Mr. Meighen's Reply.

THE Empire Conference was resumed at 10, Downing Street on Tuesday. The topics touched on included the relations of the Dominions to the Mother Country, the Anglo-Japanese alliance, naval defence, the peace of the world, and the disarmament problem.

Mr. Meighen's Speech.

Mr. Meighen: I have listened to the illuminating introduction of the Prime Minister, and I cannot bring myself to think that such a pregnant and impressive address will not receive full publication. It is unfortunate that the obligation of speaking first should fall upon me, the least experienced representative of the Dominions, but it is well that the traditional order of precedence be followed.

Endeavour to reach Common Ground.

The Prime Minister referred to conditions in the British Isles which, of course, we all from the various Dominions watch with great interest. The words of encouragement which he gave were very welcome to my ears. In Canada we do not suffer in the same degree from unemployment, but none the less we have much more than the normal. The extent and proportion of our agricultural population is such that we have in our belief less unrest than most countries, and we feel as well that our comprehensive and reasonably generous policy towards returned men, particularly to those entering upon agriculture, has reduced the evil in that respect. The information that the Prime Minister has been pleased to give as to the progress of peace negotiations, or rather of the re-establishment of actual peace upon the basis of peace treaties, is indeed encouraging. I feared myself that he would not be able to make quite so gratifying a report. As to the observations he made on the principles to be kept in mind in our deliberations on the Japanese Treaty and its renewal, we cannot over-estimate their importance. Possibly in the outlying Dominions we are not disposed to give the same attention to one feature which he draws attention to—the paramount necessity of seeing to it that no step is taken that leaves out of mind the importance of mitigating racial divisions. What I have to say as to this subject will, of course, be more appropriate later. All I can do now is to assure you that I, representing Canada, approach this question with a full sense of responsibility, and in seeking to interpret what I believe is the prevailing opinion of my country on the subject, I do so with a firm resolve to reach, if it can be reached, common ground with all representatives here.

The Prime Minister referred to suspicions that had been generated of designs on the autonomy of the Dominions, conspiracies to bring about revolutionary changes in our constitutional relations. I may say that I do not think any responsible representative of any Dominion, I am quite certain of Canada, and no member of the Government of Canada, requires to have his mind cleansed of evil thought in that respect. It is due to the Conference, and particularly the Prime Minister, that I should gratefully acknowledge here his striking and memorable words in referring to the services rendered by the British Dominions and India during the late war. No finer expression of the feelings of the people of the British Isles has been uttered, and I feel that his valued tribute will be long remembered throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

Value of the Conferences.

There can be no doubt as to the value of Conferences such as this. The whole progress of the world, particularly since the war, has emphasised the value of Conferences. Indeed, it is the method that has been incorporated as the very basis of the new order which the world is seeking to establish, whether under the name of the League of Nations or under some other name or under no name at all. For ourselves, of course, for this Britannic commonwealth of nations, this method or principle has a peculiar significance. We are united by the history of our being, by a mutual trust, and by a fundamental intention to preserve a common allegiance. We, therefore, confer under conditions particularly favourable, in free and open communication, one with another, and in an atmosphere of complete mutual confidence.

There are two conditions of success that I think of importance, though, perhaps, they are only partly under our control. If our conclusions are to be sound, and, being sound, to be acted upon, they must be accorded not only general support but intelligent support throughout the countries we represent. It is, therefore, essential that we fully inform the public of our proceedings. There may, in respect to some questions, be limitations; we shall indeed at times be bound to respect what may be called the right of privacy of governments of people other than our own. The problem is not a simple one, but I venture to suggest that it is better in the long run to err on the side of publicity than on the side of secrecy. The other

condition is that such Conferences as these should be as frequent and as regular as the growing necessities of inter-Dominion and inter-Empire relations demand. Time, I know, is important. It is difficult for Canadian Ministers to be absent, and that difficulty is accentuated in the case of Ministers of other Dominions. The expeditious despatch of business while here will assist all round.

I shall reserve any further remarks until we reach the discussion of the definite subjects that are to be brought before us.

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PROMOTING ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London (with which the Dominion of Newfoundland is associated) has now published its by-laws and regulations for membership.

The Chamber has been formed with the primary object of improving and strengthening trade relations between Canada, the United Kingdom, and other markets. This is to be done by various means. In the first place it is desired to establish a reliable Bureau of Information with regard to Canadian resources, products, manufactures, and trade. The board of management and staff will be thoroughly cognisant with all branches of production and industry in the Dominion, and a Bureau of Publicity will be conducted with a view to developing Canadian export trade to the fullest extent. Accommodation will be at the disposal of representatives of Canadian trade interests where they can meet and conduct their negotiations with correspondents and customers from all parts of the United Kingdom, and where they will be able to have a full selection of official trade reports and important trade journals at all times at their disposal, and also the necessary clerical assistance.

Another important aim which the Chamber has in view is "to watch all legislation in the United Kingdom and elsewhere which might affect the development of Canadian trade, and to seek to prevent and oppose wherever desirable all legislation and regulations inimical to Canadian trade interests."

The membership consists of active members, resident and non-resident; associate members and honorary members. Of these the first are entitled to vote personally or by proxy—providing the holder of the proxy is also an active member—and to life membership on payment of 50 guineas if resident in Great Britain or \$250 if resident in Canada. Such payment exempts any such member from all subsequent fees and dues. Firms or corporations holding active membership may appoint a member of the firm to represent them in the Chamber. Such delegates will enjoy all the rights and privileges of active members. The annual subscription is £5 5s. or \$25.

Associate members enjoy all the rights of active members but have no vote nor can they hold office. The life membership fee is the same as that for active members. The annual subscription is £3 3s. or \$15. Honorary members enjoy the privileges of other members but have no vote and are exempt from all fees. They are elected by the Council. The president of the Chamber is Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., and the hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. S. Stewart, Beatty Bros., Ltd., 55, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, will be much in the public eye during the next month, says "A Canadian" in the *Daily Mail*. He holds strong views and is not afraid to express them. He has enthusiasm, eloquence, virility, and vivacity. He will be the youngest member of the Imperial Conference—he is just forty-seven—but he is experienced in the art of moulding men to his way of thinking. He is a Canadian through and through.

Small built, intense, looking somewhat frail but capable of hard and sustained effort, he won the confidence of the Manitoban farmers. They sent him to Ottawa as their representative in the Dominion Parliament. Arthur Meighen soon "made good."

In 1913 he was appointed Solicitor-General. When the Great War began he worked manfully, and became Minister of the Interior in the Coalition, visiting London as a member of the Imperial Cabinet.

He may prove a difficult element in the Imperial Conference. He is an Imperialist, but he is a Canadian first. He realises the importance of doing nothing that will stir up ill-will in America, and his vote on some issues concerning the Pacific will be guided largely by that consideration.

PURELY IMPERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Connaught (president) will preside at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Hotel Victoria, on June 30, to meet the Prince of Wales, the Dominion Prime Ministers, and the representatives of India who are attending the Imperial Conference.

General Lord Byng and Lady Byng and Sir Frank and Lady Barnard were invited to luncheon with the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace last Monday.

Lord Byng of Vimy, accompanied by Lady Byng, on June 15, unfurled the banner of the British Legion, Limehouse, in St. Matthew's Hall, Stepney. Lord Byng gave a brief resumé of the administration of the United Services' Fund. Sir William Pearce, M.P., Mrs. Agnew, the Rev. Richard Ridge, the vicar, and a large number of ex-Service men were present.

The presentation of the Freedom of the City of London to Mr. Meighen will take place on Friday, July 15. The ceremony will be held in the Guildhall, and afterwards the Lord Mayor will give a luncheon at the Mansion House.

After visiting the rooms of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Westminster Hall, on Friday of last week, Mr. Meighen listened to a portion of the debate in the House of Commons on the Imperial Conference agenda. Amongst others present in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery were Mr. S. J. Crowe, M.P. (Canada), and Mr. Stacey, M.P. (Canada).

Sir George and Lady Perley gave a luncheon at the Ritz Hotel on June 17 for the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Meighen. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) was present, and the other guests were the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Salisbury, Lord and Lady Milner, Lord and Lady Haig, Lord and Lady Byng, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Gordon and Lady Hewart, Sir Edward Kemp, the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Lady Jersey, and Mrs. Holden.

The wives of a number of Cabinet Ministers waited on the Duchess of Devonshire, on June 14, at Government House, Ottawa, and presented her with a farewell gift, consisting of a silver casket with the Canadian coat of arms engraved on it. Lady Foster, the wife of Sir George Foster, who is Acting Premier in the absence of Mr. Meighen, read a complimentary address, on making the presentation.

Lord and Lady Hartington are expected from Ottawa by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* next Tuesday, and the retiring Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire are expected to leave Quebec by the same steamship on July 19 for Liverpool.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Services, Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defence, and Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University, are among the many prominent Canadians expected to arrive at Liverpool by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* next Tuesday.

Sir Herbert B. Ames is still in a nursing home in London, but is progressing favourably towards recovery from a recent operation.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, who has been nominated as President of the



HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE, M.P.,
Minister of Naval Services, Marine and Fisheries,
who arrives from Canada next week.

Senate of the Ulster Parliament, was born at Ottawa on February 26, 1875, when his late father was Governor-General of the Dominion. He has had considerable military experience, and was wounded both in the South African and the Great War.

Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy intend sailing on August 4 by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* for Quebec, where the swearing-in ceremony of the new Governor-General will take place. Col. Oswald Balfour has been appointed Military Secretary, and Capt. Edward Green Comptroller of the Household. Two of the four Aides-de-Camp are to be Canadians, of whom one is Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., of Ottawa; the Hon. William Jolliffe, eldest son of Lord Ilyton, has also been appointed one of the A.D.C.'s. The Ladies Elizabeth and Mary Byng, relatives of the Governor-General, will spend the winter at Government House.

The resignations of the Hon. N. W. Rowell and of Mr. J. A. Maharg, M.P., have created a total of six vacancies in the Dominion House of Commons, as follows:—Durham (Ont.), Maple Creek (Sask.), Medicine Hat (Alberta), Leeds-

Brockville and West-York (Ont.), and St. Antoine, Montreal (Quebec). In Medicine Hat the by-election is fixed for June 27, but the other by-elections may be deferred till late in the summer.

Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, of Montreal, represented the Child Welfare Association of Montreal at the National Baby Week Council Conference held in Kingsway Hall.

Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, will preside at the Newfoundland Club luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel next Monday, when it is expected there will be a large assembly of Newfoundlanders and those interested in the ancient colony than has hitherto met at a social gathering in London.

It is hoped that all Old Boys and Masters of Upper Canada College now in England will attend the annual dinner of the U.C.C. Old Boys' Association, of which Mr. F. A. C. Redden, 17, Victoria Street, S.W., is the hon. secretary. The dinner is to be held on July 11.

Sir Campbell Stuart, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, was to leave Quebec for Liverpool on Tuesday, June 21, by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*.

The Misses Catharine and Emily Merritt returned to Toronto by the R.M.S. *Melita* last week, after spending the winter in Italy.

Lady Davis, Col. Donnelly, D.S.O., and Major H. W. Walker were week-end guests of Lady Frederick Orr-Lewis at Whitewebbs Park, Enfield, June 18-20. Lady Davis returns to Montreal by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on July 6. Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis is expected back from Canada early next month.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, president of Brazil Traction Co., has returned from Canada.

Mr. J. S. McLean, of the Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., Toronto, has arrived in London.

Dean F. D. Adams, of McGill University, has arrived to attend the Congress of the Universities of the Empire, to be held at Oxford next week. President Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan, and President H. M. Tory, of the University of Alberta, will also be present. Dean Adams will join Mrs. Adams in Italy in August, and they will return to Canada by the *Empress of Britain* on September 1.

Mr. J. H. Turner, the late Agent-General, and a former Premier of British Columbia, who is now in his 89th year, is residing at the Bingham Hotel, Peterborough Road, Richmond, an old-fashioned residence which overlooks a pretty part of the river. Among recent guests at the hotel and visitors to Mr. Turner have been Sir Frank Barnard, the late Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Fred C. Wade, the present Agent-General, and Mrs. Wade.

Mr. George Gribbon, former general agent of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Services in London, and for many years connected with the Allan Line, has joined Messrs. Hickie, Borman, Grant Co., 14, Waterloo Place, agents of the United States Mail Steamships Co., in connection with its new service between London, Southampton, and American ports.

Mr. John Philip Seybold, of Starke-Seybold, Ltd., Montreal, and Mrs. Seybold celebrated their golden wedding on May 25.

* *

Miss Beatrice Caverhill is returning to Canada at the end of August, on a visit to her mother, Mrs. D. C. Macarow, in Montreal.

* *

Miss Ethel G. Wigmore, daughter of the Hon. R. W. Wigmore, Dominion Minister of Customs, has left by the R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* for Peking, where she has accepted an appointment as librarian with the Rockefeller Foundation. Miss Wigmore, who graduated from Acadia University in 1914, took a course in library science and afterwards went to the University of Chicago. She was afterwards attached to the library of the State University of Maine and later went to New York and Washington, where she engaged in research work for the Rockefeller Foundation.

* *

The Vice-Chancellor of London University has appointed Major J. Cameron, M.D., to represent the University at the Second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations at Toronto, and Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A., Warden of the Royal Victoria College for Women, Montreal, to represent the University at the inaugural exercises for the installation of the President of the University of Minnesota.

* *

Mr. Roy M. Wolvin and Miss Rogers returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Olympic* last week.

* *

Lieut.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O., was present at the Regimental Dinner of the Seaforth Highlanders, held at the Savoy Hotel on June 17, representing the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver. The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, presided, and about forty officers were present.

* *

Mrs. Frank Cochrane, widow of the late Hon. Francis Cochrane, Minister of Railways, and her daughter, Miss Edith Cochrane, are staying at the Hans Crescent Hotel.

* *

Mr. Michael O'Leary, V.C., is visiting the Maritime Provinces in the interests of the Continental Publishing Company, of Toronto, with which he is now associated.

* *

Mr. David Hosie, a director of the Anchor Line, is visiting a number of the principal Atlantic ports, and will afterwards proceed to British Columbia ports.

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The arrivals from Canada by the *Empress of Britain* last week included Dean F. D. Adams, Mr. John Burns (Calgary), Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Carruthers, Lt.-Col. A. E. Crauford, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gault, Mrs. William and Miss Hendry, General W. B. and Mrs. Hepburn, Lady Holt, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Lash, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Magor, Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, Dr. and Mrs. R. Tait McKenzie, Mrs. J. W. Molson, Mr. John D. Oppe, Dr. H. M. Tory, Sir Bertram and Lady Windle.

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Among the departures by the *Melita* on June 17 were Lady Candy, Major the Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Guest, Mr. Lansing Lewis, Mrs. J. W. Macpherson, Mrs. C. and Miss Merritt, Lt.-Col. D. M. Robertson.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. Victor Cawthra announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Grace Cawthra, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cawthra, of Yeadon Hall, Toronto, to Major-General H. M. Elliot, C.B., C.M.G., eldest son of General and Mrs. H. R. Elliot, of Cheltenham. The marriage will take place at Toronto on the 29th inst.

* *

The marriage has taken place in Winnipeg of Miss Jean Ethel Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Hamilton, of Winnipeg, formerly of Toronto, to Major Leslie Charles Goodeve, D.S.O., of Victoria, B.C., formerly of Ottawa.

* *

Mr. Justice Orde and Mrs. Orde, of Toronto, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Winifred Margaret, to Joseph Alfred Pope, of San Juan, Porto Rico, youngest son of Sir Joseph and Lady Pope, of Ottawa. The wedding will take place in San Juan, Porto Rico, next month.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Hawker, of Cote des Neiges, Montreal, announce the marriage on June 21 of their daughter, Amy, to Mr. Alfred G. Knapp, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Knapp, of Bristol, England.

* *

The engagement is announced in Vernon, B.C., between Miss Ishbel Marjoribanks, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. A. Coutts Marjoribanks, of Vernon, and niece of Lady Aberdeen, to Capt. Surtees, of Kelowna, and the wedding will shortly take place in Vernon. Capt. Surtees is one of the best known fruit ranchers in the Okanagan Valley, and served with distinction in the war.

* *

On May 17, in Montreal, Sir James Outram, Bart., of Calgary, was married to Miss Lillian Mary Balfour, a relation of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, by Rev. William Saunders, rural dean of Montreal. Sir James has been a resident of Alberta since 1911, and for some time president of Northern and Vermilion Development Co., Ltd., and Central Alberta Agencies, Ltd. He is the author of "The Heart of the Canadian Rockies," and took part in mountain explorations during the summers of 1901-2.

* *

On May 29, in New York, Katharine Rainsford Reynolds, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds, was married to Dean Northrop Gooderham, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, of Toronto.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. M. Pangman, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Herbert Elder, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Elder. The wedding will take place in September.

* *

The marriage has taken place of Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pelham Winslow, East Gate, Armstrong's Point, B.C., to Major Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., Canadian Field Artillery, of Ottawa.

* *

At the Church of St. Louis de France, Montreal, the marriage has taken place of Miss Lucie Desjardins, daughter of Mr. Arthur Desjardins, to Mr. George R. Pelletier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henri R. Pelletier, and nephew of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Government Garden Party to meet Delegates from the Rotary Clubs of the United States and Canada, Hampton Court Palace, 4-6.
Royal Institute of British Architects.—Conference, Liverpool (two days).
Dinner in the Royal Galleries of the House of Lords to the visiting Premiers and Members of Parliament by the Empire Parliamentary Association.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.—The Duke and Duchess of Somerset attend the Founder's Day Fête, Barkingside, 2-7.
League of Nations Union Demonstration, Hyde Park.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

International Chamber of Commerce First Congress opens in London (till July 1).
Newfoundland Club Luncheon, at the Hyde Park Hotel, the High Commissioner (Sir Edgar Bowring) presiding.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Peace Commemoration Day: Reception, Zoological Gardens, 4-7.
Canadian Club Luncheon, 1 p.m., at the Connaught Rooms.
Installation of the new Master of Canada Lodge at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

Dominion Prime Ministers at League of Nations' Union Dinner, Hyde Park Hotel, 7.45.
Government Dinner to Delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce, 7.45; reception, 10, Lancaster House (London Museum).

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

The Prince of Wales and the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions and the Representatives of India attend the Royal Colonial Institute Dinner, the Duke of Connaught presiding, Hotel Victoria, 7.45.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

The High Commissioner for Canada and Lady Perley hold a Reception to celebrate Dominion Day, Ritz Hotel, 4-6.
Sir George Perley presides at Dominion Day Dinner at Connaught Rooms, Great Queen St., Kingsway, 7 p.m. Tickets from Mr. W. L. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 19, Victoria St., S.W. Price £2 2s.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Royal Colonial Institute holds a reception at the Natural History Museum, 8.30-12.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Congress of the Universities of the Empire opens at Oxford.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

National Rifle Association Meeting. Bisley (till July 21).

MONDAY, JULY 11.

Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association Dinner, at the Café Royal, Regent St. Tickets from Hon. Sec., Mr. F. A. C. Redden, 17, Victoria St., S.W. Price, 12s. 6d.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

The Prime Minister of Canada receives the Freedom of the City of London.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

The King holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

The Canada Club will give a Dinner to Lord Byng of Vimy, the Governor-General designate, prior to his departure for Canada, on July 28. Applications for tickets to be made to Mr. A. L. Nunns, Hon. Sec., 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.

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Sir George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been called in by the Newfoundland Government to give his advice about the future operation of the railway system.

Great interest is being shown in the reported discovery of gold in a gravel ledge above the Cadotte River, 70 miles north-east of the Peace River, in the far north-west of Alberta.

WONDERFUL QUEBEC: A CITY OLD AND NEW.

EVER since those first brave men whose hearts, as that of Horace's hero, the first sailor, were verily *aes triplex*, sailed up the St. Lawrence and built their rude hutments on the crag that frowned down on the mighty river, Quebec has always occupied a prominent position in the hearts and minds of Canadians.

Many times besieged, defended, stormed and recaptured, this "small bit of mediaeval Europe perched upon a rock," as Dickens called it, at length found peace from war by war in the culminating victory of 1759.

It is interesting to note the impressions of a visitor to Quebec some thirty-three years later. "The houses," he observes, "are, in general, built of stone. The dress of the women, the wooden shoes and their crockery, all tend to add to the delusion, and induce you occasionally to suppose yourself in a town of Old France. . . . From the town, the view of the St. Lawrence and Isle d'Orleans, and the adjacent country, with the distant prospect of the falls of Montmorency, is one of the noblest that can be conceived. . . . On landing I was recommended to an hotel in the Upper Town kept by a Jew. The accommodations were both dear and inconvenient. All the others are in the Lower Town. After residing two days here, I went into a boarding-house, con-

imported, water power should undoubtedly, when available, be the motive power of industry. The available hydro-power of this Province has been estimated as being from five to six million horse-power, and this not including what may be derived from rivers north of the 50th degree of latitude. The main rivers are the Ottawa, the St. Lawrence, and the Saguenay. Other sources of power are provided by the water level difference between various lakes, such as that of 82 ft. between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis. Only 900,000 horse-power of all these great resources has yet been developed, so that there is plenty of room for expansion in every direction.

In mining, too, Quebec is not lacking in characteristic enterprise. The total value of the products of mines and quarries for 1920 was \$28,223,141, an increase proportionately of 35.5 per cent. over 1919.

The Quebecarian is a famous agriculturist, and though loss of population owing to large numbers of emigrants to the U.S.A. has been complained of, yet a glance at the produce statistics should reassure the pessimists. The forest is receding year by year and more and more land is being sown. In 1911 the total acreage under cultivation was 8,147,633; in 1920 it had risen to 12,145,103, and the crop value for the same



THE CITADEL OF QUEBEC. (FROM AN OLD PRINT.)

sidered the best in Quebec, and accommodated in the most satisfactory manner at the moderate expense of a *guinea a week*. This home is kept by a Canadian gentlewoman and is situated in the Rue Couillard in the Upper Town. . . . The markets of Quebec are cheap and abundantly furnished. I never was in any place where there seemed to be so great a quantity of good things at moderate rates. A turkey might be purchased for 15d. sterling. . . .

"The public carriages here cannot be paralleled for inconvenience. They are small, wretched chairs, into which two persons may with difficulty squeeze themselves. That kind of cart, called a buggy, which is in use among the farmers in some English countries, compared with one of these, might be considered as a triumphal car. If laughing were a specific for any disorder, it could not fail of being excited by attending to the harmony which results from the cracking of the whip, the chiding of the driver, and the jingling of the horses' bells, all blending in one grand unison."

Ancient Characteristics.

Although the improvements of modernity have come to Quebec, yet it still preserves in its bi-national atmosphere the ancient characteristics savouring of the heroic age in Canada that have made the old town famous. The "break-neck steps," with the modern elevator as a substitute means of ascent, are typical of how the new has been super-imposed on the old.

Quebec Province, however, does not merely dream of a great past, but looks confidently forward to a greater future. The increased cost of coal, for instance, has brought to the fore the value of power generated by water. While the capital outlay required for hydro-power development is much larger than is required for steam power, the operating cost is very much more. On the other hand, in a Province such as Quebec where coal deposits are not known and where fuel has to be

PLAYGROUNDS OF QUEBEC.

■ To the summer vacationist weary of the conventional summer resorts the Province of Quebec makes an especially strong appeal. The old and the new are here found side by side. The visitor may tread where some of the great pages of history have been written in blood. The lover of the quaint and curious may search out places which are in the twentieth century but are not of it. The artist may revel in the sight of the grandest of scenery amid the mountains, in the valleys, and—on the Gaspé Peninsula—by the sea. For the sportsman there are unrivalled forests and streams, lakes and shores. Within a day's journey of the cities are regions as yet so little disturbed that the moose, caribou, and deer occasionally visit the farmyards of the settlers.

years has increased from \$64,478,984 to the grand total of \$330,251,000.

Lastly, the French-Canadian population is prolific, the birthrate per 1,000 varying since 1900 between 35 and 40, and this despite numerous emigrants to the Republic next door. Thus the Province is in no danger of being depopulated. The national roads, of which there is a mileage of 35,151, are another feature of this great Province.

Is it to be wondered at that the inhabitants of the old city crouching on its rock feel a just pride in it; the starting-point of the old achievements that blazed the trail and set the example for the enterprise that will consummate the new?

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ROTARIANS IN LONDON.

The Rotary delegates were "all over London" on Monday. There were upwards of 1,100 of them touring in motor cars to the chief buildings. Mr. Wallace, the Dean's verger, showed them the Royal tombs and Henry VII. beautiful chapel at Westminster Abbey, and, as good Americans, they penetrated the Charterhouse and were told about Colonel Newcome and Thackeray.

Mr. C. Higham, M.P., presided at the Aldwych Club luncheon and acted as one of the guides, and with him were other London Rotarians, who are determined to leave a good impression on their brothers from across the Atlantic. At 6 a.m. on Monday twenty Rotarians viewed Covent Garden's activities and flowers.

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The Ontario Government will have a fine exhibit of fruit and grain grown in the Province at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Derby, June 28-July 2. Mr. S. E. Percival, the Assistant Agent-General, will be present to interview intending settlers.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Officers were elected and a programme of activities mapped out by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare at its executive meetings at the Federal Department of Health Offices. Officers elected were:—Mr. J. A. MacBride, Montreal, president; Misses Breeze, British Columbia, and Todd, Ontario, vice-presidents; Miss C. Whitten, Toronto, secretary; Madame Jules Tessier, Quebec, Treasurer.

—The value of all field crops produced in Canada in the year ending March 31, 1920, was \$1,812,915,500, and the value of dairy products \$247,531,352. The number of horses in the country is given as 3,667,369, the number of milch cows as 3,548,437, other cattle as 6,536,574, sheep as 3,421,958, and swine as 3,040,070. During the year 3,788,138 lbs. of wool were graded by farmers' co-operative organisations. The dairy butter industry has increased during the past decade from 5,478,304 lbs. to 25,356,711 lbs.

—Canadian trade returns for May show a decline of \$64,000,000, as compared with those for the corresponding period last year.

—A million dollar property deal has been completed whereby the Daly Building has been purchased by the Dominion Government. It has been used to house the Militia Records and the Bureau of Statistics. Instead of continuing to pay \$85,000 a year rental the Government has decided to buy the building for a million dollars, payable in ten yearly instalments of \$100,000.

TORONTO.—Miss Joan Arnoldi, of this city, has been unanimously re-elected President of the National Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire; secretary, Miss M. L. Bollert, Toronto; treasurer, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Toronto; organising secretary, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Perth, Ont.; educational secretary, Miss Constance Laing, Toronto; standard bearer, Mrs. O. L. Boynton, Vancouver, B.C.

—An estate valued at \$1,500,000 was left by the late Mr. William Davies, of this city. Under the will McMaster University will receive \$60,000, and Brandon College \$100,000, on condition that each institution is able to raise an equal amount. Other bequests are:—Baptist Home Mission Board, \$10,000; Foreign Mission Board, \$10,000; Baptist Superannuation Fund, \$5,000; Emmanuel Baptist Church, Toronto, \$2,000; National Sanitarium Association, \$2,000; Home for Incurables, \$2,000.

—Canadian chocolates are making a good showing against the competing markets of the world, according to the statement made by Mr. Charles J. Bodley, secretary, Biscuit and Chocolate Industries, at the third annual convention held here. Many Canadian firms, he said, had representatives drumming up business in Europe, South Africa, New Zealand, South America, and in Oriental countries.

—The biggest building boom which the city has experienced for more than a year is indicated in the May figures, the total being \$3,240,000, compared with \$3,130,000 for the corresponding month of a year ago.

—Mr. John MacIntosh, acting for a client, has purchased the property at the north-east corner of Bay and Temperance Streets, now occupied by the Nash Motor Sales, Ltd. The purchase price is said to have been in the neighbourhood of \$300,000, and it is understood that an office building will be erected on the site, to cost about \$200,000. The property has 87½ ft. frontage on Bay and 81 ft. 11 ins. on Temperance Streets.

HAMILTON.—The Hamilton Bridge Works, one of the biggest manufacturing concerns in this city, closed on May 31 for an indefinite period. Slump in trade is the reason given by the officials of the company.

—It is announced that the Steel Co. of Canada will operate its plant four days a week, eight hours a day.

—It is stated that some departments in the Canadian Westinghouse Co.'s manufacturing concern here, which have been working four days a week, will keep going five days henceforth.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Dr. F. J. Farley, Trenton, was elected president of the Ontario Medical Association at its meeting here.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The work of deepening the St. Lawrence shipping channel from the present 30-ft. level to 35 ft. is progressing steadily. Most of the deepening has been done between Montreal and Three Rivers, and this will be continued up to Quebec, taking several years to complete.

—On June 6 damage, which will run into several hundred thousand dollars, was caused here by a blaze in a storehouse of the Bonbons Candies, Ltd., communicating to the Croix Rouge Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., and to the shoe factory of Mr. Joseph Tanguay, all on St. Dominique Street.

—Mr. J. W. Norcross, President of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., accompanied by Major-General Sir David Watson, Vice-President of the Davies Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., visited the Davie shipyard and new dry dock, and made an inspection of the 8,300-ton steel steamer, *Canadian Challenger*, being built for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which is being fitted as an oil burner.

—Mr. A. G. Penny, editor of the *Quebec Chronicle*, has been invested with the Cross of Knight of the Order of Danilo by Mr. J. Eugene Corriveau, now in charge of Montenegrin interests in Canada. The decoration was awarded to Mr. Penny for a series of articles which he wrote and for lectures which he delivered in defence of Montenegro, and the Red Cross Mission in Montenegro.

MONTREAL.—The strike in the stone-cutting trade here was settled by the stonemasons' and stone-cutting machine operators' accepting the scale of wages offered them last March, 75 cents an hour for stone-cutters and 60 cents an hour for machine operators, to be in force until May 1, 1922.

—L. R. Steel Co., Ltd., has purchased lots 407 to 415 fronting on St. Catherine Street West, and buildings, for the sum of \$335,427. The block of land has a frontage of 55 ft. and is 120 ft. in depth. The price paid is estimated as between 51 and 55 dollars per foot. The total value of buildings authorised was \$1,204,399 in May, making a total since the beginning of the year of \$3,496,814.

Touching references to the late Very Rev. Lewis Evans, D.D., who was for nearly half a century Rector, and for many years Dean of Montreal, were made at the Church of St. Stephen's, when a handsome brass altar cross was dedicated "To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of the late rector."

—The will of the late Mr. Theodore Joseph Labatt, one of the founders of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., bequeaths \$45,000 to a number of Montreal institutions, including \$10,000 to the General Hospital.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The city has decided to erect several buildings under the Dominion Government housing scheme, towards which \$100,000 has been secured through the Provincial Government.

ST. JOHN.—Grain shipments by the Canadian Pacific Railway through this port during the season just closed aggregated 9,414,000 bushels. Of this amount, 6,468,000 bushels were wheat, 498,000 bushels oats, and the balance other grains. In 1897-8 shipments totalled 3,583,321 bushels, of which quantity wheat absorbed 947,174 bushels, oats 1,565,481, and the balance other grains.

—Monday, August 1, is the date on which a plebiscite will be taken here on the question of whether or not the harbour shall be placed under a commission.

—"Anything that tends to cheapen the tolls and rates of the port would be of national advantage, and anything that added to the burden would be a disaster," said Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when asked for his opinion in regard to a harbour commission. He is opposed to the harbour commission plan proposed. The nearer the port got to being a free port the better it would be for St. John and Canada as a whole, Mr. Beatty continued.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Coal mined in the Province during 1920 amounted to 5,687,970 tons, an increase of 684,213 tons over the preceding year, according to the Commissioner of Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong.

Starting out to work a farm with a mortgage on it for more than the farm was worth was the prospect of Mr. Sam Chute, of Berwick, 25 years ago. Last year he sold 20,000 barrels of apples, and about 60,000 quarts of strawberries off the farm.

The formal opening of the Sailors' Institute here took place on June 1. Mr. F. K. Warren, President of the Nova Scotia Branch of the Navy League, occupied the chair, and on the platform were representatives from every Province in Canada, the Lieut.-Governor, Archbishop Worrell and Dean Llwyd, of Halifax; Mayor Parker, Col. W. B. Anderson, D.S.O., and members of various patriotic societies of the city and Province.

SYDNEY.—At least one million tons of Cape Breton coal will be shipped to the Montreal market by the Dominion Coal Co. this summer, states Mr. Dick, general sales agent of the company.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—More than 2,000 persons are employed at the shops of the Canadian National Railways in Transcona. The Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. expects to employ many men on a contract for creosoting ties for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

—An exchange for butter, cheese, cream, and poultry has been established here, which will work in sympathy with similar exchanges in other North American cities.

—A pulp concession granted to Mr. J. D. McArthur is expected to obviate a recurrence of the dearth of newsprint supply in the Prairie Provinces. The concession consists of 718 square miles of pulp and timber land east of and adjacent to Lake Winnipeg. Mr. McArthur is to construct a pulp and paper mill costing at least \$1,000,000, to be completed within three years. It is to have a capacity of 100 tons a day. Not less than 50 per cent. of the pulp is to be manufactured into paper at the mill.

—The strike of Winnipeg stonecutters has ended, and the men will return to work on the basis of their last year's agreement, calling for an hourly rate of \$1.12½ for carvers and \$1 for journeymen.

—The second annual award of the Hudson's Bay \$1,500 scholarship in science, tenable at the University of Manitoba, has been given to Dr. Finkelstein, who received his school and college training here.

—Up to May 31 here 1,256 permits for 1,272 buildings were issued, to cost \$2,257,250. Last year \$4,199,000 in permits was issued for 964 permits, covering 979 buildings, in the first five months.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—While the wheat acreage in Saskatchewan will show only a small decrease over last year, if any, a big drop will be shown in the flax area, owing to the fall in price. Farmers declare that they must receive \$2.50 a bushel for flax in order to make money.

—A motion picture branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has been established, which will have charge of educational pictures in the Province. Several pictures have already been distributed, notably those on animal and bird life, the co-operative marketing of live stock, boys' camps, and films on every phase of dairy work.

—Painters of Regina returned to work, having agreed to accept 81½ cents per hour, a reduction of 5 cents on last year's scale. Local carpenters, who have been working without an

agreement for a month, have signed for 85 cents an hour, their original demand being 90 cents.

—Mr. J. Courtland Elliott, B.A., now at Queen's University, has been awarded the Provincial scholarship, providing for a year's study in law and economics in the University of Paris, France.

SWIFT CURRENT. For five years civic affairs here will be in charge of a manager, as the result of a meeting between representatives of the city and bondholders. According to Mayor Yule, the agreement entered into provides that the city manager shall exercise all the executive powers of the mayor and council, subject to the advisory offices of a sort of trustee committee consisting of three representatives of the bondholders and two from the City Council. The school estimates also will come under the jurisdiction of the manager.

INDIAN HEAD.—On May 27 Lt.-Gov. Newlands and Premier Martin officially unveiled the War Memorial monument and dedicated its memorial park before an assemblage of citizens.

ALBERTA



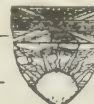
PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Premier Charles Stewart, on returning from Ottawa, stated that he had been given to understand that when the Dominion Premier returns from the Imperial Conference he will submit a formal proposition for the consideration of the Provincial Government on the basis of a reduction in the cash subsidy, which will be independent of the offers that may be made then or later to the other Provinces in regard to their natural resources.

CALGARY.—There is an increased acreage of wheat in Alberta this year of from 15 to 35 per cent., according to the seeding report of the *Herald*, but the acreage in oats and other grains has fallen to the same extent as the wheat acreage has increased. The price of oats and other later grains makes it unprofitable to devote land and time to these grains. As a rule, the farmers are sowing only sufficient oats, barley, etc., for their own requirements.

—The Canadian National Council of Women, meeting here, has asked the Dominion Government forthwith to appoint women to the Senate.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—British Columbian tobacco plantations, which extend over 81 acres, yielded a crop of 60,000 lbs. in 1920, most of which is still on the growers' hands.

—Dr. W. E. Cockfield and Dr. Victor Dolmage, of the Dominion Department of Mines, have arrived to organise parties for geological survey work in British Columbia and the Yukon. The field of Dr. Dolmage this year will extend from Burke Channel, northerly, to Royal Island, following the shore line closely.

—Official reports of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the month of May point to a bumper crop of fruit, practically all over British Columbia.

VANCOUVER.—After negotiations with the master builders and contractors, an agreement was signed by which the bricklayers' scale is reduced from \$9 a day to \$8.50. This agreement lasts for one year.

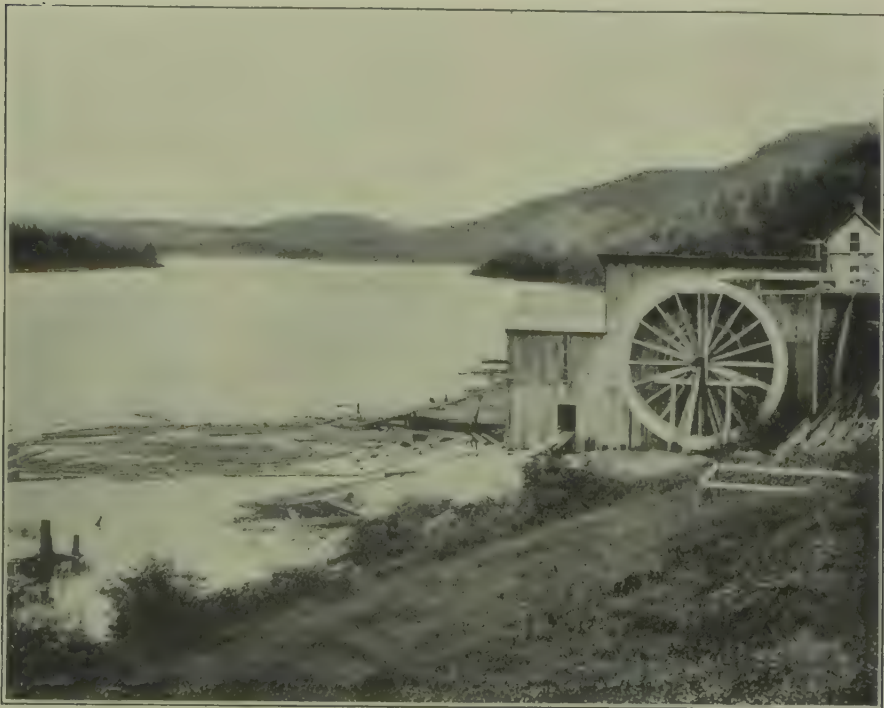
Announcement is made by Mr. P. H. Fraser, managing director of the Canadian Iron, Steel Smelters, Ltd., that British capital has been secured to operate an electric smelter here by August. The company has been given 5,000 tons of ore by the Provincial Government.

SOUTH VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. A. Blair, of South Vancouver School Board, has completed arrangements with the Secretary of the League of Empire, London, for an interchange of teachers in September next with the London County Council Education Committee. Miss Ethel B. Livingstone and Miss Annie L. Paddon, of Tecumseh School, and Miss Mary L. Lewis, of Wolfe School, will proceed to London, and Miss Mary Letitia Ping, of Sheffield, and Miss Maud Marian Rush, of Barnstable, will come to South Vancouver.

VIEWS IN QUI

The French-Canadian Pro
to the Investor, the T

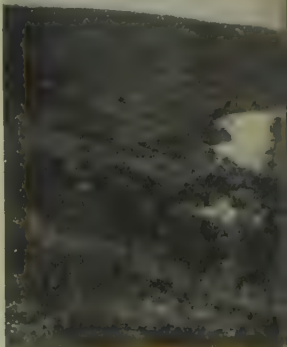
(Photos by courtesy of the C. P. Rail)



CUTTING LUMBER BY AN OLD WATER WHEEL AT STE. AGATHE.



THE CHARM OF THE RICHELIEU RIVER, NEAR ST. HILAIRE.



THE ISLAND POOL IN
From this island some of the best
and

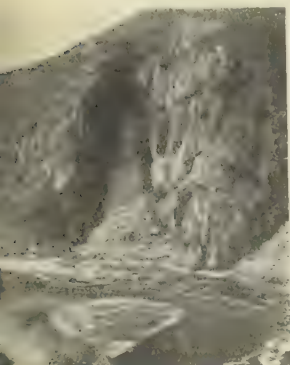


A PRIMITIVE BRIDGE IN

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

Quebec offers great attractions
for the Tourist and the Sportsman.

(as quoted in the "Canadian Illustrated Monthly.")



METABETCHOUAN RIVER.
The best fishing on the river is to be had in August
and September.



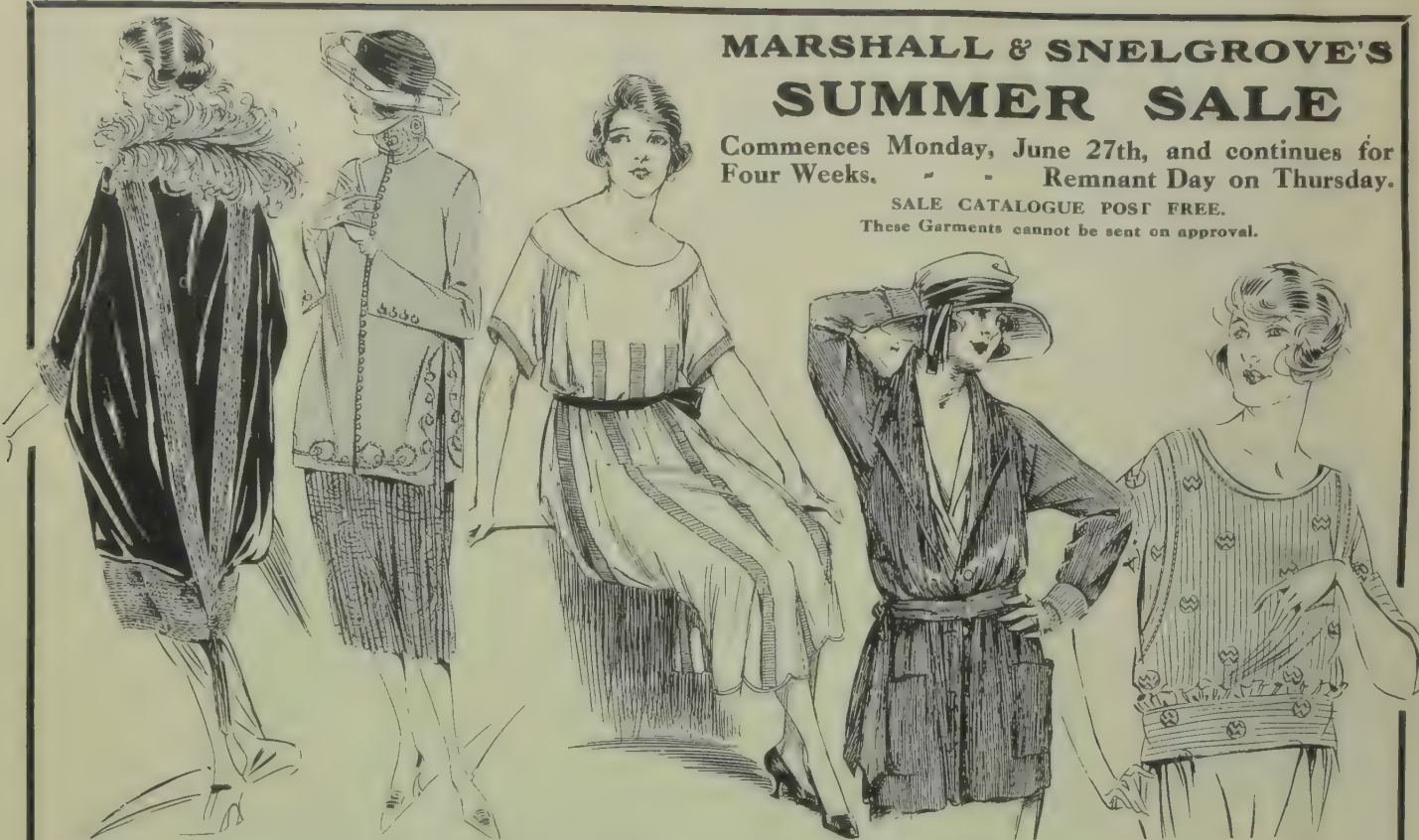
THE WAYSIDE CROSSES ARE A FEATURE OF RURAL LIFE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.



LAKE ST. JOHN COUNTRY.



THE FALLS OF ST. MARGARET, QUEBEC.



MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S
SUMMER SALE

Commences Monday, June 27th, and continues for
Four Weeks. - - Remnant Day on Thursday.

SALE CATALOGUE POST FREE.
These Garments cannot be sent on approval.

A number of attractive Model Day and Evening Wraps in rich quality woollen, silk and velvet materials, all different designs, of which sketch in black chiffon velvet with tight flounce and V trimming at back of sapphire blue sequins, and neck artistically finished with sapphire blue ostrich feather, lined throughout with soft satin to tone, is an example. Original Prices .. 20 to 35 Gns. Sale Price .. 18½ Gns.

35 Model Coats and Skirts, all different designs and made from best quality materials, of which sketch in navy corded suiting with becoming sacque coat daintily finished with cherry embroidery and button trimming down fronts and pleated skirt with all over embroidery to match coat, is a typical example. Usual Prices .. 18½ to 25 Gns. Sale Price .. 14½ Gns.

Attractive Tea Frock in good quality crepe-de-chine, which slips over the head without any fastening, and has elastic at waist to fit most figures, new full scalloped skirt, trimmed, corrugated ruchings to match, and finished with ribbon band. In all colours and black. Reduced to 69/6

Knitted Woollen Sports Coat, a most useful and popular style, well made and finished, and marked at a new special price. Ordinary Price .. 25/6 Sale Price .. 21/-

Cannot be sent on approval.
No Post Orders.

30 only. Attractive Over Blouses in heavy quality crepe-de-chine, small design on white ground, trimmed hemstitching, the top of basque is finished with narrow frill. Usual Price 39/6 White/Marve. Sale Price 31/9 White/Pink. White/Corise. White/Green.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (Debenhams, Ltd.), Vere St. and Oxford St., LONDON, W.1.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

The second game is being played while Canada is going to press, and it is to be hoped that profiting by the experience of last Saturday England may reverse that result. A number of the Canadians now in London were at Hurlingham to see the great game and shared the general feeling of disappointment that the Old Country made so poor a showing against their dashing and more accurate rivals. There was no question that the best team won, and the very representative crowd that filled the huge stands accepted the defeat in the best spirit of good sportsmanship. Mr. Milburn played a magnificent game in spite of his strained back, and his side owes him much. The United States four were, generally speaking, quicker on the ball and more accurate in their hitting than their opponents, who threw away many chances. After the fourth chukker the result was no longer in doubt, as it was seen that our men were outplayed. The arrangements made by the Hurlingham Club were so well organised that the very greatest credit is due to those responsible. Polo was becoming increasingly popular in Canada before the war (see frontispiece), and in time a Canadian team may do battle against some of the English clubs on behalf of the Maple Leaf, but the enormous expense of international polo is unlikely to be faced for some years to come—even if the players can be found.

— * * —

GOLF IN CANADA.

A Toronto message states that the new stymie rule introduced by the United States Golf Association has been rescinded by the Royal Canadian Golf Association, and that the Executive Committee of the latter organisation has decided to revert to the old rule of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews. The committee, in explaining the change, make the announcement that it was believed that general opinion was in favour of the new rule, but that a feeling among Canadian players that the rules of the Royal and Ancient Club should be adhered to had largely been responsible for the reversion. It is also stated a plebiscite of the golfers of Canada may be taken soon on the question. The Open Championship of Canada will be played at Toronto on August 1 and 2, instead of July 28 and 29, as previously announced.

CANADA GARAGE,
BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN,
YPRES.

Capt. H. H. CHANTER, M.C.,
13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM.

Telegraphic Address:
"Cangraves," YPRES.
Telephone: YPRES 45

Visitors met at any Port, viz., CALAIS, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, etc., by car and conducted to any cemeteries, or battle areas, at lowest possible cost. Photos of graves taken. Every comfort considered and reliable information given. Best hotel accommodation arranged. Prompt and courteous service guaranteed. Under entire Canadian Management. Letters and enquiries can be addressed c/o "CANADA," 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Telephone—Regent 3450.

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PROVIDES ALL HOME COMFORTS
FOR CANADIAN MEN VISITING LONDON.
HOT & COLD BATHS—CENTRAL HEATING.
SINGLE & DOUBLE BEDROOMS, DINING ROOM, SEPARATE
TABLES, RECREATION, WRITING & BAGGAGE ROOMS.

TERMS: 5/- to 6/- per night, including Bed, Bath, Breakfast & Attendance.
LUNCHEONS, TEAS AND DINNERS PROVIDED.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE TERMS BY THE WEEK.
NO GRATUITIES. Apply SECRETARY.

Is "Canada" in your local library or
reading room P If not—why not P

CANADIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The Hon. S. F. Tolmie's First Impressions of England.

(Special to "Canada.")

The Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture and member of the Privy Council for Canada, is now in London. He came with Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister, and is primarily concerned with the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo.



THE HON. S. F. TOLMIE, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture:

Dr. Tolmie is a newcomer in Canadian politics, having been first elected to the House of Commons at the General Election of 1917 to represent Victoria city, British Columbia. As a successful farmer and breeder of pure-bred live stock; as a former president of the Dominion Holstein Breeders; as a member of the Veterinary Association, British Columbia; as a member of the Western Canada Live Stock Union and the National Live Stock Council;

and as a representative of the Live Stock Commission for British Columbia, he is, obviously, an expert in all matters pertaining to horses and cattle. His special knowledge and experience marked him for early promotion. He became Chief Inspector, Health of Animals Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and in August, 1919, was appointed Minister of Agriculture and member of the Privy Council for Canada.

Dr. Tolmie is the son of Dr. William Fraser Tolmie and Jane Wark, both British. His father was, indeed, a pioneer of the Pacific Coast, in the Hudson Bay Service, in 1882.

The Minister of Agriculture was born on January 25, 1867, at Victoria, B.C., and was educated at the Victoria High School, and is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. He is in appearance a typical John Bull, and, in manners and speech, a fine type of Canadian.

Although Dr. Tolmie knows Canada thoroughly, and has travelled in many parts of the United States, this is the first time he has crossed the Atlantic, and it is his first visit to England.

When a representative of *Canada* called on him, Dr. Tolmie was looking out on London's roofs, domes, and pinnacles from one of the upper windows of Claridge's Hotel. It was, he said, a wonderful sight to him.

"London," he remarked, "is indeed a great city. The reality of it is far more impressive than one's notions obtained from books and friends. And I had no idea England was such a beautiful country. I call it a cosy, comfortable country. Coming from Liverpool I was delighted with what I saw from the train—finely-cultivated fields, neatly trimmed hedges, green and luscious grass, picturesque homesteads with plenty of breathing space, lovely trees everywhere, and flourishing specimens of sheep and cattle. And the men and women are splendid. I am not now surprised at England's war record. I realise her greatness better than I ever did, having seen something of her and her people, and I no longer wonder how she manages to rear prize horses and cattle year after year better than any other country in the world.

"This understanding of cattle and the feeding facilities of the country make the embargo on Canadian cattle very difficult to understand. Why is it? What is there behind it? It must be well known to English breeders that our cattle do not suffer from infectious pneumonia or any other kind of disease. Yet the embargo has prevailed for years.

"Canada wants to do an increasing trade with Britain; but in the matter of cattle, at any rate, we meet with an entirely undeserved rebuff. The store cattle from the Canadian ranches could be fattened in this country with advantage. It would be a profitable business. We even make you a present of the hide, hoofs and offal, and the coming of Canadian cattle would be advantageous to those handling it, as well as the consumers of meat. It is at present impracticable for Canada to fatten her own cattle, so this country should profit by the fact. We are naturally curious to learn the result of the Commission now sitting for taking evidence on the subject."

Conversation drifted on to other subjects. Dr. Tolmie has

vivid and refreshing impressions of Ascot. As a Society function it interested and amused him, but the races—the horses—were a pure delight. No less vivid and fresh are his views of the gathering at the International Polo Match at Hurlingham.

At parting, he cheerily said: "I can ride and shoot, and I am happy in the open air, but gloves and top hat and spats are an abomination."

It is possible that Dr. Tolmie may return to Canada before Mr. Meighen is free to do so.

— * * —

MR. MEIGHEN AT GRAY'S INN.

Eloquent Speech on a Great British Heritage.

The Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.) was the guest of the Benchers of Gray's Inn on Monday night at their Hall. The Treasurer (Mr. Justice Greer) presided.

The Lord Chancellor proposed the health of the Prime Minister of Canada.

Independence and Unity.

Mr. Meighen, in reply, said:—

From the day when I received a communication of the proposal of this society to meet here His Majesty's Judges and Lords of Appeal, I have looked forward with unusual pleasure to this event. To one who has spent some years of practice at the Bar—and my years were arduous, though far too brief—it is impossible to conceive an honour more prized than that which you are conferring on me to-night. This learned and honourable society has been a bright palace of the lawyer's vision in every British country from the days of Bacon until now. To its executive and membership I feel a sense of lasting gratitude, but the institution itself has a significance and a dignity apart wholly from the respect that must attach to the transient tenants of the one or the fleeting incumbents of the other. It is your desire, I know, that the distinction you offer shall be held to come from this ancient foundation, and that it shall be received by me as filling the high office that for the time is mine.

A few years ago, Mr. Asquith, the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, addressing an assembly similar to this, remarked that a hundred years had passed since a practising barrister had reached in this country the post of highest responsibility in politics. At the same time, he commented on the large number of gentlemen of the long robe who, through all the history of England, had served the State with fidelity and success. In the Dominion of Canada, in the other Dominions, in the United States, as, indeed, in all States where Parliamentary government or its prototype prevails—and Parliamentary government is a British development and legacy—we have witnessed the same extraordinary contribution of lawyers to the public service that has been characteristic of the Motherland.

A Boon to Mankind.

It would be presumption to say that professional attainments are indispensable, or nearly indispensable, to usefulness in public life. A score of great names, chiselled not far from here, would repel such an assertion for ever. It is not easy to understand British institutions without some knowledge of the history of British law. The two streams of law and politics have flowed commingled all through the centuries. They started from the same fount; they have expanded by the same accretions; they have encountered with the same spirit the same currents of time and circumstance; their course has been directed less by considerations of symmetry and logic than by wise regard for the stern lessons of experience. The body of common law thus developed, of living, growing common law and statute law, and the political institutions thus matured, have become an inestimable boon to mankind.

People of other countries, alien to the British tradition, tell us that we have no Constitution. Canada, they admit, has the British North America Act, Australia the Commonwealth Act, and South Africa the South Africa Act, and these may be called Constitutions; but Great Britain has none, they say, and the Empire has none. Well, there is more in the Constitution of Canada than is contained in the British North America Act, and the fabric of this Empire is held in place by vital, and to us perfectly understandable, constitutional principles. It is because of respect for the majesty of constitutional right, something incomprehensible to critics of our system—it is just because of that respect that we of the British Commonwealth of Nations have been able to get along as one. We legislate each for ourselves unfettered; we confer together in order better to understand the wider overriding common interest; we advise through separate Privy Councils a common Sovereign; we have a sense of independence and a sense of unity, and these do not clash; they are in harmony. On these principles our own League of Nations has survived, and it has served the world wonderfully well.



Dalnty Blouse in Silk Georgette, with becoming collar trimmed tiny discontinued tucks. Made in Ivory, Flesh, Lemon, Grey, Navy and Black. Sale Price, 27/9



Fleece Woollen Sports Coat (as sketch) knitted in a wide ribbed stitch, with long roll fronts, good range of colours. Original Price, 73/6 Sale Price, 42/-

Wonderful
Bargains
in all
Departments



Opera shape Combination of good quality spun silk, with kilt leg as sketch. Original Price, 26/9 To clear, 16/9

Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge Summer Sale

Commences Monday, June 27
and continues for Four Weeks.

Some Typical Examples.



Patent Colt Derby Shoe, Straight Cap, Cuban Leather Heel. Original Price, 63/- Sale Price, 29/6 Similar shoe in Black Suede.



Typical example of our large selection of Brocade Evening Shoes. Original Prices, 59/6 to 65/- Sale Prices, from 21/9

TYPICAL HOSIERY BARGAINS.

Dropstitch Lisle Hose of exceptional quality, specially strengthened Soles, in Black, White, Brown, Nigger, Tan, Grey, Coating, Suede, and Mole. Original Price, 5 11 Sale Price, 4/6

Pure Silk Hose of reliable manufacture, with Lisle Thread Feet and Tops, in a large variety of colours including Black, White, Tan, Brown, Coating, and Grey. Original Price, 9/6 Sale Price, 5/6

TYPICAL LACE BARGAINS.

Handsome 36 in. Net Flouncing, Heavily Embroidered Gold Sequins and Black Beads. Original Price, 36/9 Sale Price, 12/11

The whole of our Jet and Beaded Flouncings similarly reduced.

Black Sequin Insertion, 2½ ins. wide, Original Price, 8/11 Sale Price, 2/6½

4 ins. to match, Original Price, 10/6 Sale Price, 4/11

6 ins. to match, Original Price, 19/6 Sale Price, 5/11

TYPICAL WRAP BARGAINS.

47 Cape Cloaks in Fine Quality Taffeta and Gaberdine, with Large Full Collars in Navy, Black, and a few good colours.

Original Price, 7½ and 9½ Gns. Sale Price, £5 18 6

56 Holiday Wrap Coats in our New Novelty Stripe and Check Tweeds in various shades and designs in Cloaks, Capes, and Wraps, etc.

Original Price, 7½ and 12½ Gns. Sale Price, 78/6 and 5½ Gns.

REMNANT DAY THURSDAY.

These Goods cannot be
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THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Farewell Proceedings.

The farewell proceedings at Ottawa on Saturday in connection with the impending departure of the Duke of Devonshire were most impressive, cables an Ottawa correspondent. Throngs of people lined the streets. The Governor-General made a speech, in which he referred to the Premiers' Conference in London as a significant development of Imperial relations. He felt assured, he said, of the prosperity of Canada as a nation of the Empire.

The Duke and his party will spend a month in Quebec, and will sail on July 19 for England

— * * —

SOCIAL CENTRES FOR GIRLS.

Sir George Perley's Tribute.

Sir George H. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, attended the anniversary gathering of the Girls' Friendly Society at the Imperial Institute on Monday—a gathering comprised of members and associates from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. In a brief speech he said:—The provision of social centres for girls and young women was as necessary now as at any time in the world's history. That society ought to be a means of strengthening those ideas of ours which had become weakened by what had happened during the past few years, followed by the spirit of unrest that prevailed in the industrial world. The women emigrants were playing a great part in the Dominions by helping to bring the Mother Country and the Dominions closer together, and every help should be given them by the provision of friends on their arrival.

MIDDLE-AGED Married Couple, without children, wanted for Fruit Farm in Southern Ontario, for Spring of 1922. Man experienced in fruit growing and nursery work, and wife should be a good plain cook. Both to live in. First-rate references required. Interview will be arranged with employer before he returns to Canada next month. Write—"Fruit Farmer," c/o The Editor "Canada," 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

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12, Pembroke Place, Liverpool. 137, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. 26, Castle Street, Aberdeen.

IMPERIAL MIGRATION.**Canada's Greatest Need.***By Thomas E. Sedgwick.*

The city of Victoria, Vancouver Island, contains the British Columbian Parliament Buildings, one of the most beautiful erections in the Empire. Her Beacon Hill was aglow with flowering broom, and thence could be seen the American continuation of the Rockies in perpetual snow to the height of 8,000 ft. A sea mirage in the Strait of Juan de Fuca appeared as of cliffs. Vancouver City, being first reached by night, gave an impression of how Athens might have looked if the Greeks of old had placed electric lights on their temples. Stanley Park made one think of what a different place London would have been if Epping Forest had still continued as a national playground all over the Isle of Dogs.

People in British Columbia are now keen on population, which they recognise as being Canada's greatest need, and I was able both to collect and to impart considerable information as to its scientific transfer and placing out. The systems of treatment of the Asiatic question in Canada and in Australia are very different, and each might learn something from the other in this and other matters of national interest.

The Rocky Mountains.

The Rocky Mountains are well and truly named, but no pen description can convey a tittle of their majesty, immensity and interest. Snow-topped mountains, hundreds of miles of fir-clad slopes, vast lakes, wide open belts of country almost destitute of trees, swamps and river flats with farms and homesteads carved out of the bush: the scene is ever new. The line itself is also a marvel. At some places the rails run beneath timbered snow sheds, at others over lofty latticed viaducts or cantilever bridges. Here they are laid along a shelf clinging to the mountain side. Farther on they run parallel to a mighty roaring river, with the high sides of the canyon rising up on either hand. Then a tunnel seven miles long is negotiated, and a few hours later the line is carried by a zig-zag with two spiral tunnels in its course, so that the rail bed can be seen in its three parallel grades at once, and the two mouths of each tunnel appear almost immediately over the other. Two of the great pioneers of Canada are commemorated by Mounts Hector and Donald, each over 10,000 feet high, beside which the Albert Memorial is but a mantel ornament.

Yet great as are the hundreds of miles of snow and forest-clad peaks, the need for more migration o'ertops them all. The Canadian National Railways find it hard to get along financially without more passengers and more freight. The building trades of Calgary are slack and overmanned with skilled labour, because there are not more enquiries for houses. Vacant sites for manufactories are to be seen in every town, but consumers are needed before more goods can be made with advantage.

Britain's troubles are due to over-population. The Dominions all suffer from the effects of under-population; hence the imperial importance of migration.

Unemployment Doles versus Migration Fund.

Colonel Amery declared that "Our salvation lies more than ever in being able to think imperially." He might have added, in being able to "eat, drink, smoke and trade imperially." All our needs of these could be met within the Empire, if only our population were better distributed. As it is, the British Isles import more meat, wheat, wool, wine, tobacco, and other primary products than the Dominions can collectively export. Migration also would not reduce the population at home. It would conserve and increase it, as migration improves the conditions, food and prospects of all who go and of those who remain at home. We ought to have had 90 million British white subjects when the war broke out, but only had 60,000,000 throughout the world, through the neglect of migration. Half of the 17 millions Queen Victoria saw leave Britain went to foreign countries, such as the States, yet she saw the home population double during her reign.

With Britain reported to be spending money on relief for the unemployed at a higher rate per annum than she spent on the South African War, the need for increased migration will be obvious. Either of such outlets for cash is unremunerative, whereas development loans pay interest and increase our assurance of future food supplies at home. Every Dominion at the present time can offer several schemes for settlement on the lines of taking five hundred or more young families to each million pounds of development capital advanced.

A Practical Solution of the Population Problem.

It would not be difficult to place 20,000 boys with selected farmers in the Dominions, where they could learn and save and then settle and marry. The net cost thereof would be less than unemployment is reported to be costing the British people every three or four days. This would release as many jobs for older and wounded men who are now excluded from the labour market by the boys. It would also reduce the pressure of pauperism in future years.

Migration is cheaper, more effectual, more permanent and final than workhouses.

Without more migration our food will cost us more. Consequently neglect of migration plays into the hands of the (mis)leaders of labour and agitators, who, as soi-disant apostles of freedom, would forge the most tyrannical chains.

The British Empire is the most wonderful thing the world has ever seen, and the mutual need for migration both at home and overseas is the most wonderful thing about it.

At home it would reduce unemployment, poverty, high taxes and high prices. Overseas it would have a similar effect, as their greatest need is our only surplus—population.

Subject Should be Scientifically Handled.

The subject requires, however, to be scientifically handled. Selection, supervision on the voyage, receiving, training, apprenticeship, placing out and fitting each to the most suitable job, group-placing (from one home area in one district overseas), welcome, welfare and after-care generally. These are but the headlines of the parts of scientific migration. The question of fares is one for the Imperial Conference. God guide the Prime Ministers to think more imperially!

The American Emergency Immigration Act just passed is of the greatest danger to the Empire. Two million five hundred thousand British-born are now resident in the United States, and the limitation of American immigration to 5 per cent. of the nationals resident there will enable them to admit 125,000 more British annually. We cannot prevent them leaving us, but by group placing in definite areas, instead of broadcast, we can encourage them to remain under the Old Flag, with its blood-red cross pointing to the almost empty British lands in the North, South, East and West of the Empire.

—* *—

**SIR DONALD MACMASTER, M.P.
Resignation Offered and Refused.**

Sir Donald Macmaster, M.P., who is so well known in Canada in his legal and political connection with the Dominion and as having been twice President of "Old McGill," has tendered to his constituents his resignation of the Chertsey division on the grounds of failing health.

Hopes had been entertained that despite a long illness and a serious operation, he might yet be able to resume his duties. "Of this," Sir Donald writes in the *Surrey Comet*, "I have grave doubts, and, furthermore, I very much fear that my health will not be sufficiently restored to enable me to stand the stress and strain of a general election. . . . I shall not attempt to state how grieved I am to contemplate a severance of my present relationship with my constituents whose interests I did my best to promote while health and strength permitted, nor shall I attempt to express my deep and undying gratitude for their generous confidence during the many years that I have had the honour of representing them in Parliament."

The sympathies of all who know Sir Donald, both in Canada and in this country, will be extended to him and Lady Macmaster and the electors of Chertsey. Lady Macmaster informs us that her husband has not resigned but merely offered to resign, but the executive committee declined to accept the offer. It is to be hoped that Sir Donald Macmaster will make a complete and rapid recovery.

—* *—

VANCOUVER HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

H.M. Trade Commissioner, Winnipeg, writes:—The Vancouver Commissioners are agreed that a dam, and not a low-level bridge, is the most advantageous means of connecting the north and south shores of the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet, though they have not yet made any definite arrangements for the further consideration of its actual construction. The proposal would embrace a rock dam of sufficient width to accommodate steam, electric, vehicular, and pedestrian traffic; and the construction of two locks—one 810 ft. by 90 ft. by 25 ft. over sill at low water, the second 250 ft. by 50 ft. by 15 ft. over sill at low water. The estimated cost of these works is in the neighbourhood of \$3,000,000. The principal advantages to be derived from this scheme are the improvement to the harbour entrance, because of a lessened tidal current, and possibility of a large deep-sea industrial development at the Second Narrows. It is believed that the harbour works now in hand, which involve an expenditure of approximately \$14,000,000, and which will take some two years to complete, will be finished before the proposed dam or low-level bridge is proceeded with. In addition to the harbour works in hand at Vancouver, the Dominion Government are proceeding with construction of a dry dock at Victoria, B.C., involving an expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, and it is not likely the further expenditure on account of harbour works will be undertaken by the Dominion Government during the next year or two.

—* *—

The forty-first annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association was held at Niagara Falls, from May 31 to June 3, and the Canadian Society of Anesthetists, the Interstate Association of Anesthetists of America, the Ontario Radiological Society, the Canadian Radiological Society, and the Ontario Hospitals Association held meetings concurrently.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Proceedings of the Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders on June 1st, 1921.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The President, Sir H. Montagu Allan, presenting the Annual Report, said:—The general depression in business which has been felt to a greater or lesser degree in every country in the world for some months past has affected the business of the Bank to some extent, but we hope the low point of the depression has been passed, and that there will soon be a change for the better. In the meantime, although we do not feel there is any cause for anxiety in regard to the future prosperity of this country, we feel called upon to advise our customers to be very cautious before undertaking new commitments. The coal strike in England, which will no doubt result in the loss of a great deal of trade, and the unrest and discontent which seems to prevail in nearly all the countries of Europe, give rise to serious financial problems, which have got to be reckoned with, but no man in this country who is strong and healthy can afford to be a pessimist for any length of time. The known and undeveloped resources are sufficient to ensure future prosperity.

It is gratifying to be able to tell you that our London office, which was referred to last year as a new venture, is now well established and is building up a valuable and profitable connection.

In New York we have acquired an excellent building in the heart of the financial district, No. 38, Wall Street, and our agency was established there on

the 28th March last. The building has been remodelled to suit our requirements, and, as a result of the change, we anticipate increased business and added prestige for the Bank.

During the year we opened 12 new Branches and established 11 sub-agencies on regular branch basis. Three branches were closed, while 12 sub-agencies were opened and eight closed. Our total number of branches is now 400.

As mentioned in last year's Report, a further issue of \$2,100,000 of New Stock was made, making the paid-up Capital of the Bank \$10,500,000, and by the transfer of the premium on the New Stock to the Rest Account, the Rest now stands at \$9,450,000.

The Shareholders of the Bank now number 2,997, as against 2,622 in 1920, being an increase of 375 during the year.

The Directors have pleasure in stating that the members of the staff as a whole have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, and they recognise that the success of the institution is largely due to their loyalty and co-operation.

All the various Offices of the Bank have been inspected as usual during the past twelve months.

On behalf of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) H. MONTAGU ALLAN. President.

Statement of the Result of Business of the Bank for the Year ended 30th April, 1921.

The Net Profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to..	\$1,402,820.61
Premium on New Stock	1,050,000.00
The balance brought forward from 30th April, 1920, was..	260,774.98
Making a total of	\$2,713,595.59
This has been disposed of as follows:—	
Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and Bonus 1 per cent.	\$1,273,635.11
Government War Tax on Note Circulation..	96,585.41
Transferred to Reserve Fund from Premium on New Stock	1,050,000.00
Balance carried forward	293,375.07
RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.	\$2,713,595.59
Balance, 30th April, 1920	8,400,000.00
Premium on New Stock	1,050,000.00
.. .. .	\$9,450,000.00

H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1921.

LIABILITIES.		1921.	1920.
1. To the Shareholders.			
Capital Stock paid in	\$10,500,000.00	\$8,400,000.00	
Rest or Reserve Fund	9,450,000.00	8,400,000.00	
Dividends declared and unpaid	406,564.77	338,159.22	
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith..	293,375.07	260,774.98	
2. To the Public.			
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$20,649,939.84	\$17,398,934.20	
Deposits not bearing interest..	13,918,970.00	14,791,027.00	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of Statement)..	28,733,831.75	45,368,876.69	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	120,904,549.56	114,132,175.79	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries ..	4,766,000.82	4,472,402.46	
Bills payable	507,107.91	—	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	142,907.00	831,997.39	
	744,102.41	2,117,441.21	
	\$190,367,409.29	\$197,387,855.14	
ASSETS.			
Current Coin	\$4,198,128.86	\$4,193,117.50	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves..	4,200,000.00	7,500,000.00	
Dominion Notes	9,671,913.25	8,407,003.25	
Notes of other Banks	1,242,754.00	1,170,482.00	
Cheques on other Banks	8,604,047.32	11,093,195.77	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	6,625.83	9,400.50	
Balances due by Banks in the United Kingdom	334,179.56	445,034.79	
Balances due by Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the U.K. ..	1,783,398.56	1,561,157.87	
Dominion and Prov. Govt. Securities, not exceeding market value ..	11,039,325.89	7,893,229.90	
Railway and other Bonds, Stocks, not exceeding market value ..	5,020,059.08	4,507,688.10	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian ..	13,153,757.77	13,239,204.59	
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks..	7,009,031.38	6,471,494.31	
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	3,164,158.67	6,206,537.78	
	\$69,427,380.17	\$72,097,540.36	
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest) ..	\$109,183,592.80		
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	3,085,602.90		
	112,269,195.70	116,786,405.59	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate) ..	1,449,019.15	1,117,268.51	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	744,102.41	2,117,441.21	
Real Estate other than bank premises	612,923.39	604,325.33	
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	340,046.04	352,737.25	
Bank premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off and after crediting amount received in respect of Premises transferred to the Merchants Realty Corporation, Limited) ..	4,220,786.14	2,576,630.21	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund ..	450,000.00	377,000.00	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	853,956.29	758,500.68	
	\$190,367,409.29	\$197,387,855.14	

H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow, in rising to make his annual address, was received with much applause by the Shareholders. He said:—

"Following the President's concise yet comprehensive review of the situation, as reflected in the year's statements, there is little left for me to add beyond, perhaps, a word or two by way of amplification.

"It will be observed that in comparison with last year's figures our Total Assets show a shrinkage of about \$7,000,000, or, roughly, 3½ per cent., which, in view of all the surrounding circumstances, must be regarded as a satisfactory showing, the liquid position being well maintained the while.

"The trend of our interest-bearing deposits for the same period has been steadily upward, an increase in that Department of about \$7,000,000 being shown but this gain has been more than offset by the decline in the total ordinary deposits. A year ago, however, under the heading of Demand Deposits, a sum of about \$8,000,000 stood to the credit of the Government in connection with Victory Loan payments. This amount, which, of course, was of a purely temporary nature, was withdrawn during the year so that, after making allowance for it, the Total Deposits and Total Assets about held their own, a satisfactory achievement, we have no doubt you will agree.

"Current Loans and Discounts, apart from loans to cities, towns, municipalities, and school districts, stand at \$109,183,000, as against \$113,198,000 last

year, a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the 12 months' period. It will be seen, therefore, that this Bank continues to extend its ample share of assistance to the industries of the country, including support, in full measure, to our largest individual source of production and wealth—agriculture.

"In this latter connection it may be said that the situation in Canada suffered severely by the disappointing out-turn of last year's Western crops. Many of the farmers who suffered crop failure, or partial failure, were facing the adverse condition for the second and even, in numerous cases, the third year in succession, while those who reaped good yields saw their prospective profits largely swept away by the declining value of their products, with the result that "carry-overs" have been many. Advances, however, for legitimate agricultural purposes are inherently safe and in all deserving cases our support (as it properly should be) has been ungrudgingly continued to our large and growing clientele amongst the farming community.

"Crop conditions throughout the country are at the present moment exceptionally promising. That this year's actual results may measure up to present expectations is a consummation devoutly to be wished. For much depends upon it.

"Altogether, and in a word, it is not difficult to be an optimist, as to the future of 'Canada Unlimited,' to borrow the apt expression recently used by an eminent Canadian."

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Review of Reviews.

The wide divergence between the average British opinion that "if Germany is thrust into the mud like Austria, there will be a general collapse of European trade, which will complete the ruin of ourselves and everyone," and the French conviction that "there will never be a demobilisation of hatred in the heart of Germany. . . . The prosperity of Germany is the doom of France," forms the subject of the opening editorial in the current *Review of Reviews*; and Sir Philip Gibbs, who has visited France for the special purpose of understanding our Ally's point of view, shows that recent events and controversies may well have tended to weaken the bonds of comradeship between Britain and France, and that a mutual understanding of each other's views and difficulties is absolutely essential to the continuance of the Entente Cordiale, on which so largely depends the peace of Europe, as well as our national honour. Another matter vitally affecting future peace is America's attitude towards European affairs and the League of Nations, and this is discussed in an able article by Lowell Mellett; while Capt. Reginald Berkeley, Secretary of the League of Nations' Union, in considering the possibility of America remaining outside the League, shows what the League may achieve in service to the world even without the co-operation of the Great Republic. "The Mephistopheles of Germany," by "One Who Knows Him," is a striking sketch of the character and career of Hugo Stinnes—Germany's Napoleon of the coal pit and the newspaper Press. Other contents include "Roumania of To-Day," by L. Haden-Guest, M.C., L.C.C.; "Children Who are Helping to Salvage Civilisation" (describing the work of the Junior Red Cross in several countries, including Canada), by Lyman Bryson; and "Was Golf Born in Holland?" by W. Herbert Fowler: while the "Ideas of the Month" show the trend of opinion as expressed in the leading reviews.

"Cornhill."

The June *Cornhill* is a highly attractive number. The contents include two Canadian articles—"A Soldier Emigrants of the Past," in which A. G. Bradley writes of those early military settlers who formed the backbone of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper Canada, the greatest and most influential of whom, of course, was that of the United Empire Loyalists; and "Pan in the New World," a delightful study of the open spaces of Canada, in which the author tells of the "lure" exercised by some of its natural features. In the travel that makes for personal intercourse between the people of different countries, Sir Alfred Hopkinson finds a true "Aid to Peace." The Carlyle-Spedding correspondence, edited by Mr. Alexander Campbell, is completed by a further interesting series of letters, which incidentally brings out the sage's change of sentiment towards Germany and France after Bismarck's deliberate provocation of the War of 1870 had come to light. The opening chapters are given of a new serial in "The Green Moth," by G. E. Mitton and J. G. Scott—full of Burmese local colour. Notable among the other contents is "Thievie," a story by Violet Jacob, the Scottish poetess.

"Canadian National Railways Magazine."

The May issue of the *Canadian National Railways Magazine*, edited by Mr. W. J. Whiteside, and published at Toronto, contains an up-to-date illustrated article on the progress of Winnipeg. A photograph of Mr. George D. Perry, the newly-appointed vice-president and general manager of the Canadian National Telegraphs, and three pages of awards to C.N.R. employees for meritorious services, are other features of a magazine which, though mainly devoted to items of interest to the employees of the Canadian

Government Railways and Merchant Marine, contains much useful information for prospective settlers, tourists, and all interested in Canada's progress. The growing intercourse between South American countries and the Dominion is indicated by Mr. H. K. Wicksteed's special article on Brazilian railways.

—* *—

CANADA'S TRADE DECLINE.

The progressive shrinkage of Canadian trade, says a message from Montreal, is more marked in the May returns now available. Business depression, combined with falling prices, accounts for a reduction of \$64,700,000 for the month, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, while for the first two months of the fiscal year the decrease amounts to \$107,475,000. The exports dropped \$18,000,000 and imports \$45,000,000 in round figures. The movement is accompanied by a corresponding fall in the Customs revenue, but this was anticipated by the Government in the recent Budget announcement.

—* *—

DIGGING FOR WATER FINDS COAL.

A Valuable Discovery.

Digging for water, Mr. J. F. Irwin, of Ardell, on the Moose-Jaw Assiniboia line, came across a seam of coal which may prove one of the most valuable in Saskatchewan, and for which at the present time the discoverer is considering the offer of a quarter of a million dollars. The find was made last autumn. During the winter months he sunk a shaft to the coal deposit, the quality of which is somewhat similar to the Western bituminous coal.

—* *—

The Treasury has paid to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, lessees of the Saginaw-Mackinaw-Michigan Air Line, \$12,000 (says an Exchange telegram from Washington). The total under the Transportation Act paid to railroads to June 3 is \$612,709,573.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Ex-Service Officers and men of the Imperial Forces desiring to take advantage of Canada's Soldier Settlement Land Scheme will in future make their application on their arrival in Canada to the Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board for the District in which they desire to settle.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Board as to their general fitness and suitability.

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS. They should take with them their Discharge Certificate or other documents showing evidence of service.

TRAINING. Settlers will be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain necessary experience before they can be qualified to take a farm of their own; this period shall not be less than one full year for those who have had farming experience in Great Britain, and two years in the case of those who have not so farmed.

FINANCIAL. Ability to bear the financial obligations during his training period, and applicants will be required to pay down 20% on the purchase price on land, stock and equipment purchased through the Board.

For further information relative to Canada apply to Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

INDOORS.

CRICKET.

LORD'S (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.).—Monday, 27, M.C.C. v. Cambridge University; Thursday, 30, M.C.C. v. Oxford University.

THE OVAL (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—Wednesday, 29, Gentlemen v. Players.

RACING.

SANDOWN PARK.—Saturday, 25.

POLO.

HURLINGHAM.—Saturday, 25, America v. England (Test Match).—Champion Cup (commences).

RANELAGH.—Saturday, 25, Ladies' Sports and Madrid Polo Team v. Ranelagh; Monday, 27, Novices' Cup (commences).

ROEHAMPTON.—Monday, 27, Public Schools' Cup (commences).

BROOKLANDS.—Saturday, 25, Summer Motor Race Meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

OLYMPIA, Kensington.—International Horse Show.

HYDE PARK.—Saturday, 25, Coaching Club meets at the Magazine.

CONCERTS.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street.—Monday, June 27. At 3 p.m., piano recital by Marcel Ciampi. At 8.15, piano recital by Joyce Ansell. Thursday, July 7, at 8.15. Recital of compositions for two pianos. Vivian Langrish and Egerton Tidmarsh.

THEATRES, ETC.

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Wrong Number." (Yvonne Arnaud, Sam Livesey).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Mary." (Evelyn Laye, Alec. Regan.)

ST. JAMES', King Street.—"The Night of the Party." (Lauri de Frece.)

LYRIC, Hammersmith.—"The Beggar's Opera." (Alfred Heather, Vivian Roberts.)

ÆOLIAN HALL, Bond Street.—Rising Opera Week. "Queen of Spades" and "The Barber of Seville."

Varieties

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

KINGSWAY HALL.—Southern Syncopated Orchestra

EXHIBITIONS.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.

QUEEN'S SQUARE.—No. 6 Exhibition of Pictures by Neville Lytton.

THE COPPER DON STUDIO, 74, Cheyne Walk.—Herbert J. Finn's Water-Colour Pictures of London.

BARBIZON HOUSE, 8, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.—Collection of Paintings of the Barbizon School.

CENTRAL HALL Westminster.—Thursday and Friday, 23 and 24, Chemists' and Druggists' Exhibition.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Home Arts and Industries Association.

—* *—

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

"The Night of the Party," that excellent farce which is drawing appreciative houses at St. James's Theatre, well justifies its revival. The part of the valet, Crosbie, on whom the humour chiefly depends, is admirably sustained by Mr. De Frece, who is ably supported by Miss Elsie Stranek, Miss Marjorie Brooks and Mr. Robert Horton.

—* *—

The June issue of *Toilers of the Deep* contains a full report of the 40th annual meetings of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) \$169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; C.P.R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Reg., 1938, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1909-34, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 p.c., 1938, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; C.P.R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1938, 71; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1920-50, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 98; 4 p.c., 1947, 76.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1913-38, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1945, 62; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Ins., 1950, 62; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1941-7-8, 67; 3 p.c., 1947, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nova Scotia.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1934-64, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ontario.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Quebec.—4 p.c. Sterlg., 1888, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1949, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1930-42, 79; 5 p.c., 1933-1944, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1923-33, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1923-53, 88; 1953, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gt. Winnipeg Water.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1954, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Montreal.—3 p.c., 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 p.c., 1932, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1942, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1951-3, 78; 5 p.c., 1952-3, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Moose Jaw.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1950-51, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 70.

Point Grey.—85 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Port Arthur.—1930-41, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 81.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 59; 5 p.c., 1962, 72.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Railways.

Alberta.—5 p.c., 82.

Algoma East.—5 p.c., 31.

Atlantio St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 76.

Can. Northern.—Ont. $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1936, 67; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1938, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1961, 66; Pac. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1950, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rly. 4 p.c. Perp., 56; 3 p.c., 1953, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 p.c. Land, 70; $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1958, 84; 5 p.c. Inc., 33; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Westn. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1942, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Can. Pacific.—140; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 63 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sp. Invest. 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes Certs., 125 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Central Rly. Co. of Can.—5 p.c., 1949, 55.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 67.

Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c., 85;

Alta., 1939-42, 80; Rly 3 p.c., 1962, 61; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lake Sup. 4 p.c., 66; 4 p.c. Debs., 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Grand Trunk Rly.—90/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1st Pref., 39 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2nd Pref., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3rd Pref., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bord. Perp. 5 p.c., 77; Perp. 4 p.c., 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Manitoba S. West.—5 p.c., 104.

New Brunswick.—Perp. 4 p.c., 62.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 85 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Canadian.—2/6.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 82 $\frac{1}{2}$;

8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c., 10/-; 5 p.c. Perp., 12/6.

Calgary and Edmonton.—7/6.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hudson's Bay.—6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

San Antonio.—6 p.c., 19.

Trust & Loan of Can.—13/6.

Electric Power & Traction.

Brazil Traction.—32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pref., 74.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 54.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 124 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 101.

Cities Service.—180.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 98; Tract. Certs., 85.

Montreal Trams.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 1922, 110.

Montreal Water.—5 p.c., 80.

Shawinigan Water.—S.F.G., 106.

Toronto.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 75.

Vancouver.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Perp., 54 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Western Power of Can.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 75;

7 p.c. Debs., 80.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—Funding, 50.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., 64 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dom. Steel.—Ord., 42.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Income, 49.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Exploration.—2/6.

Kirkland Lake Props.—13/1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mining Corp. of Can.—4/11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mond Nickel.—7 p.c. Pref., $\frac{1}{2}$; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 13/6.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilflds.—Com., 8/-; Non-Cum. 7 p.c. Pref., 11/-.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—26/3; 5 p.c. Debs., 72.

Can. Steamships.—5 p.c. Debs., 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; Com., 23.

Can. Cement.—56; 6 p.c. Bds., 102 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Can. Car & Foundry.—6 p.c., 99.

Can. West Lumber.—5 p.c., 52.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 55.

Dominion Textile.—Com., 150.

Furness-Withy.—22/9; 5 p.c. Pref., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Imp. Tob.—Ord., 17/3; Pref., 17/-.

Lake Superior.—6 p.c. Bds., 98.

Marconi of Can.—7/9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mond Nickel.—7 p.c. Pref., 18/1 $\frac{1}{2}$; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 13/6.

Penmans.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 100.

Simpson, Robt.—6 p.c., 88 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Western Can. Flour.—6 p.c., 111 $\frac{1}{2}$.

* *

Wabasso Cotton Co. — A dividend of \$1 per share has been declared on the capital stock of the company for the quarter ending June 30, 1921, payable July 2, 1921, to shareholders of record June 15, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As a result of the winter cut in the Rockies of the Eau-Claire Lumber Co., a record drive, approximately 9,500,000 feet of logs will be floated down the Bow River this year.

The manufacture of toys from British Columbia materials will be commenced at Vancouver shortly by a company which was recently incorporated with a \$500,000 capital. It is the intention of the company to confine manufacture to toys and doll houses.

A contract for the construction of four small schooners for use on the Mackenzie delta and short Arctic cruises has been awarded to the British Columbia Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Ltd., by the Hudson's Bay Company. The vessels will go north this month, when the large auxiliary schooner, *Lake Kindersley*, also building by the British Columbia Marine for the Hudson's Bay Company, makes her maiden voyage from Vancouver to the mouth of the Mackenzie.

Drilling for oil on property well within the city limits has been permitted by the municipality of South Vancouver. The district where the drilling will be made is well built up with modern houses, and is on the main highway between Vancouver and New Westminster. Operations will commence shortly.

IMPERIAL OIL.

"We expect to reach a stage in all our wells this season so as to prove or disprove whether oil exists in quantity," said Mr. A. M. McQueen, Vice-President of the Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., when asked by the *Calgary Herald* for his view of the company's prospects this year.

The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., is reaching the apex of its five-year campaign throughout Alberta and the North-West Territories in search of oil. The company has expended to date more than \$2,000,000 in making preparations, bringing in machinery and well drilling crews, and organising gangs of drillers, who are putting down holes from the international boundary north almost to the Arctic Ocean. The two wells west of Pincher Creek are making good progress.

It is not generally known that the Imperial Oil Co.'s machine shops in Calgary have grown into one of the thriving industries of that city.

* *

ALBERTA COAL FOR THE PACIFIC.

Alberta coal shipments to the North Pacific coast, for the bunkering of steamers plying out of Prince Rupert and for industrial purposes along the northern rivers, will soon begin on a larger scale than hitherto. Shipments from the mines west of Edmonton will go forward to the coal trade at Prince Rupert in the near future.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Friday, July 1.

Ticket Day. Pay Day.
Wed., June 29. Thurs., June 30.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange during the past week have not improved. Markets are very uninteresting, and the volume of business remains at a minimum. The absence of a settlement of the coal strike as a result of the recent vote of the miners has chilled sentiment all round, and the general attitude of professionals and the financial public is a waiting one. Gilt-edged issues have been spottily good, helped by the ease of money, and by discussion of Bank rate reduction possibilities, following the reduction in the American official minimum.

The continuance of the coal stoppage has depressed Home rails acutely, though selling has not been large. Industrials have also turned heavy in the same connection after their recent tendency towards improvement. Among South American rails conditions have been narrowly irregular, and the recent forward tendency, on better labour news, has been checked by the bad dividend outlook. In the foreign market conditions have been unsettled with the foreign exchanges. Mexicans have turned weaker, after their previous improvement, on the announcement of an impending resumption of interest payments on the foreign debt. Japanese loans have see-sawed with the dollar, and are now good. Mines have been idle, with Kaffirs flabby, owing to disappointment at the half-yearly dividends so far announced. There has been considerable unsteadiness among Oils; but the tendency is now steadier. Rubbers have been acutely depressed.

Among Canadian securities conditions have been quiet and checkered. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have held steady, with little change. The Fours remain at 76, and the 4½ per cents. at 92. Municipal loans have usually maintained previous levels. In the railroad group there has been a sensational slump in Canadian Pacifics, 11 points to 136, in sympathy with the fall in New York. Grand Trunk junior issues show fresh falls of ¼ to ½. The Guaranteed Fours at 60 are unchanged, after allowing for the dividend deduction. Grand Trunk Pacific debts. are 3 down at 49½. Hudson's Bays in the land section are back to 68, and lower-priced shares have been disposed to droop. Industrials have ruled irregular, with a downward tendency predominating. Dominion Steel have fallen 4 to 29½. Canadian Cars show no change, but the pref., at 63½, is 1 down. There has been a decline of 3, to 58½, in Canada Cements, and the pref. has fallen 2, to 101½. Canadian General Electrics mark a sharp setback of 5, to 126½. Shawinigan Water at 122½ is 2 down, and Spanish River Pulp pref. has shed 3 at 82½. Brazil Traction have further receded to 32½, and Mexican Traction issues have ruled less firm. Canadian silver mining shares have been slow, and Mining Corp. of Canada shares have fallen back 6d. to 5s. 3d.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 9

The holiday last Friday brought to an end a week which from the point of view of the security markets presented few features of importance. Trading was quiet with few price changes of special note. The most noteworthy development was the strength of Dominion Textile following the publication of the excellent annual report and the increase of the dividend rate to 12 per cent. per annum.

This week markets opened quiet and weak. The publication of a letter from the executive committee of the Riordon Co. calling a meeting of shareholders for June 10 provided the first official indication of how the new financing of the company was progressing. The letter states that half of the \$5,500,000 is now assured, but emphasises the necessity of more prompt and general response from the shareholders to the appeal for subscriptions. At the same time, the result so far is taken as justifying an extension of time for raising the necessary capital, and at the meeting the shareholders are to be asked to agree to an extension of the limit of time for the effectiveness of their subscriptions. Riordon shares responded to this hopefulness by an improvement of 1 point on Monday, but the other paper stocks were weak. There was some activity in Toronto Railway, which sold up to 80, but later fell back to 76½, representing a small decline for the day. British Empire Steel shares improved fractionally. On Tuesday business was more active, due mainly to selling of paper shares on the announcement that newsprint prices for the next three months have been cut to \$95 per ton. In making this announcement the companies allude to the difficulties with which they are faced. Still, although the total number of shares offered was considerable, offerings were absorbed with such comparatively small declines in prices that current comment remarks much more upon the relative strength of a market which shows such little effect from discouraging news, than upon the positive weakness shown by the actual declines in prices. Meanwhile, though losses preponderated, several gains were recorded, notably by St. Maurice Paper and Wayagamack among the paper stocks, while Dominion Steel gained fractionally. Yesterday, though trading was quieter again, there was increasing evidence of an improvement in tone, quite a number of stocks recording advances. National Breweries and Spanish River were the two most active stocks, and both made some recovery from their declines of the previous day, while among the other paper stocks Abitibi and Brompton both reflected the improved sentiment by gaining, and Laurentide and Riordon held their own; Price Bros. lost a fraction. Among the public utilities Mont. Power gained a point, and among the steels Dominion Steel continued firm. On the other hand, British Empire Steel 2nd pref. fell away 6 points, and Steamships Common was on the weaker side, losing fractionally. Despite this weakness on the part of British Empire Steel stock, it is to be noted that local comment on the future of the big corporation seems to be growing

more favourable. There is a disposition to dwell upon the important fact that the big constituent coal and steel companies acquired their assets long ago at costs which in comparison with their present day value would look ridiculously small, and it is suggested that quite undue stress has been laid upon the current dividend position in regard to the dependence of Dominion Steel upon the B.E. Steel Corporation for its revenue.

As for the general position, I note that suggestions are gaining strength that the worst is probably past. It is held, for instance, that unless some entirely unforeseen and improbable event occurs to upset conditions, it is unlikely that good securities will be subjected to any more of the sharp breaks in price which have been such a feature of the past few months. From this suggestion arises that investors who now buy, choosing their securities with care and discrimination, should have good prospects without fear of having to face periods of keen anxiety. Among prices at the close of business yesterday Abitibi was 35; Asbestos 58, Pref. 78; Atlantic Sugar 30; B.E. Steel 9, 2nd Pref. 29; Brompton 32½; Can. Car Pref. 55; Can. Cement 53, Pref. 87½; Can. Gen. Electric 112½; Can. Steamships 21½, Pref. 55; Cons. Smelting 16; Dom. Bridge 72; Dom. Cannery 23½; Dom. Glass 54; Dom. Steel 31½, Pref. 62; Dom. Textile 134; Lake of Woods 135; Laurentide 36; Mont. Cottons 78 xd, Pref. 95½ xd; Mont. Power 83; Nat. Breweries 53½; Penmans 83; Price Bros. 34½; Quebec Rly. 26½; Riordon 17; Shawinigan 105½; Spanish River 65 Pref. 74½; Steel of Canada 54; Toronto Rly. 75; Wayagamack 67½.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING NEW YORK.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to concentrate all its various offices in New York, other than the Freight Traffic Department, into one building close to the Grand Central Station, named the "Canadian Pacific Building," on Madison Avenue at 44th Street.

The area of the plot on which the building stands covers over 31,000 square feet, and is situated directly opposite the Hotel Biltmore on the east, Brooks Brothers' building to the north, and the old Hotel Manhattan to the south.

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COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Kerr Lake Mines.—Dividend of 12½ cents per share, less tax, payable July 15.

Nipissing Mines.—Dividend of 15 cents per share, less tax, payable July 20.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—Dividend of \$3 per share, less tax, on common stock, payable July 1.

Canadian Car and Foundry Co.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. on Preference stock for quarter to June 30 has been declared, payable July 12 to holders of record June 28.

British Columbia Breweries.—For April British Columbia Breweries, Ltd., report sales of \$155,275, against \$184,566 for April, 1920. Net profit was \$52,952, against \$58,734. During the month 7,017½ barrels were sold, against 9,551½, the average selling prices being for keg beer \$13.80 and for bottled beer \$36.55, against \$11.56 and \$38.42 respectively. The special luxury tax of 30c. per gallon which has been in force for the past twelve months has been revoked as from May 10 last.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
\$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

400 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

LONDON OFFICE:



Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O.,
President.
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq.,
General Manager.
D. C. MACAROW,

J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
\$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE.

53, CORNHILL.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Just as in war a nation's financial strength is a very important unit in its first line of defence, so in times of commercial dislocation the strength of a country's great financial institutions is probably the strongest evidence possible of its inherent soundness and its power to take quick advantage of improving conditions. From this point of view we commend to our readers' attention the financial statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, which is published elsewhere in this issue. It is eminently satisfactory to note that the bank's profits for the year to April 30 last show only a relatively small falling off from those of the previous year, and are still well in excess of those for the year ended April 30, 1919.

* * *

The profit and loss account shows that net profits for the year amounted to \$1,402,820. Premiums from new stock issued amounted to \$1,050,000, and, with the balance brought into the year, \$260,774, the total available for disposal was \$2,713,595. Of this amount dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent. absorbed \$1,273,635, and tax on note circulation \$96,585. The whole of the premium from new stock was transferred to reserve fund and the balance, \$293,375, is carried forward into the current year. With the addition mentioned above, the reserve fund is brought up to \$9,450,000. The financial statement shows total assets slightly lower than last year, at \$190,367,409. Current loans and discounts in Canada, at \$109,183,592, are only about \$4,000,000 less than at the end of the last year, from which it is evident, as the general manager pointed out in his address, that "the bank continues to extend its ample share of assistance to the industries of the country, including support in full measure to our largest individual source of production and wealth—agriculture." Investments in Dominion and Provincial Government securities show an increase of about \$3,146,000. On the other side of the statement savings deposits have increased by about \$7,000,000, and though this gain is more than offset by a decline in deposits not bearing interest, this latter feature is accounted for by the withdrawal during the year of temporary Government funds which showed in the accounts at the end of the previous year. Taking this fact into consideration total assets and total deposits just about held their own during the year.

* * *

It will be noted that in his annual report to the shareholders, the president, Sir H. Montagu Allan, stated that "the bank's London office is now well established and is building up a valuable and profitable connection." The general manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow, after dealing, in his address at the annual meeting, with the accounts of the bank, included in his remarks a noteworthy diagnosis of the current situation. The outlook, said Mr. Macarow, is not without its hopeful and constructive signs, and a number of basic business forces are actively at work quietly but surely building up a sound economic and financial foundation for the years to come. He found it not difficult to be an optimist as to the future of Canada.

* * *

The Montreal *Financial Times* reports that the City Council of Vancouver has entered into a fresh agreement with the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., under which the city has the right to purchase any or all of the company's systems either within the city or on the lower mainland of British Columbia, at the end of any three year term, providing one year's notice is given. According to this report, the city may "buy all the street car, light and power systems of the mainland, or only the transportation system, or transportation and light and power, without the gas systems; the company concedes the right of financial experts to investigate the entire reserves retroactive to date; provides audit and investigation by Price, Waterhouse and Co. and for a full certified statement; makes the auditors entire arbitrators in that their statements would not be open to appeal; provides for a revision of rates and charges at the expiration of three years from June, 1921, to make up, if necessary, the 6 per cent. earnings allowed the company, but in no event are the rates to exceed the maximum as agreed upon; gives corrective authority to the auditors in excluding or including an item on the company's books; states if more than 6 per cent. is earned by the company, half to be retained by the company, the other half to be placed in a separate account, the money to go toward lowering rates for the following three years; allows either party to apply for arbitration at the end of any three-year term; provides for a revision of rates of interest if asked for by the company at the end of six years, the rates not to exceed 8 per cent.; provides that the auditors' reports be the basis of arbitration proceedings; provides for a board of arbitration to consist of one person named by the City Council, a second named by the company, and a third to be chosen by the two representatives, who would act as chairman. The company is to pay the costs of arbitration and charge to operating expenses."

Being interviewed in Victoria, B.C., Mr. Blundell Brown, who has been a director of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. for many years, and is visiting British Columbia in the company's interests, said that the company could not undertake any extensions until conditions so improved that British investors would again be willing to supply the needed capital. He said that the company had commenced to make the extensive changes necessary to comply with the new rule of the road in British Columbia, and that these changes would entail an outlay approximating a million dollars. Mr. Brown had found, during his stay on the coast, that, generally speaking, the public showed a favourable attitude towards the company.

* * *

At the annual meeting of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., recently held in Montreal, the president of the company, in answer to a shareholder who enquired regarding the outlook for the Preferred dividends, reiterated his previous statement on this subject, saying, "I see no reason why there should be any change whatever. I have the utmost confidence in the future of the company." Dr. W. S. McDougall and Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu were elected directors to fill the places vacated by the retirement of Sir Henry Pellatt and Mr. H. W. Cowan. Mr. F. S. Isard, comptroller of the company, was appointed managing director so as to relieve the president of some of his burden of work. Mr. Norcross remains president and chief executive officer of the company.

* * *

An issue of \$2,400,000 Lethbridge Irrigation District Bonds has been purchased by Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. and the Dominion Securities Corporation, whose bid was at the rate of 93.71 per cent. The bonds, which carry interest at 6 per cent. per annum and mature in 30 years, are guaranteed by the Province of Alberta. It will be remembered that last year, when the Provincial Government was only willing to give limited backing to these bonds, a call for tenders did not bring any bids. Further negotiations resulted in the Government of the Province giving the complete guarantee, with the result announced above, that the funds required for this very important irrigation project are being successfully obtained.

* * *

NEWFOUNDLAND'S \$3,000,000 DEFICIT.

Higher Taxes and Economies Suggested.

Increased taxes and reductions in Government expenditures during the next fiscal year were recommended to the Colonial Legislature recently by Premier Squires in presenting the annual Budget.

The Premier, speaking for the Minister of Finance, who is ill, reported a deficit of \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, which, he said, was covered by surpluses from the previous year. He ascribed the falling off in revenue to general depression in the colony and to financial assistance granted the railway system.

The increased taxes, the Premier indicated, should include a surtax of 25 per cent. on existing customs duties and a special sales tax. The revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, were estimated at \$3,300,000 each.

The Legislature, after an extensive debate on the petition of fish trading firms for a Government guarantee of \$500,000 for use in buying fishermen's equipment, voted to leave the question for the Cabinet's consideration.

Intimations by the Premier in the Legislature that the pay of city labourers would be cut 20 per cent. brought a demonstration from the workmen, who, when they learned of the proposal, paraded to the Parliament House to protest and to ask for more work.

A later message states that the Government has planned to appropriate an additional \$100,000 for use of the cod fishermen in procuring equipment. Many of the fishermen have been unable to fit themselves out for the season owing to the business depression.

* * *

MISS MARIE LOHR'S TOUR IN CANADA.

It is now definitely settled that Miss Marie Löhr will leave London, accompanied by a carefully-selected company, about the end of August, to start operations in Canada by reviving "Fedora," the date fixed for her opening performance being Monday, September 12. Under the auspices of "Trans-Canada," the dominant influence in the theatrical enterprise in the Dominion, a tour of twenty weeks will follow. Miss Löhr has, of course, a large repertory of plays in which she has appeared with success, and others, by French and English authors, have recently been acquired on her behalf. This, it is to be noted, is her first real important departure from London. It does not, however, imply any change in the control or conduct of the Globe Theatre, of which she holds a long lease. During her absence her interests will be maintained by her general manager, Mr. Henry Dana.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office: **TORONTO.**

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President. | SIR JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

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CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

Capital and Reserve Fund - \$13,000,000
Total Assets - - - \$139,000,000

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER,
President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

S. L. JONES, Manager.

A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

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OBITUARY.

At St. Peter's, N.S.—Mr. D. Y. Stewart (74).
At Quebec.—Mrs. H. F. Price (81), mother of Sir William Price and of Mrs. Arthur Bradshaw, of London, England.
At Montreal.—Mr. John Strachan (76); Mr. George Tolhurst (78), of Cartierville, a native of Farnham.
At Toronto.—Mr. Frank Rolph (76), president of the Rolph Chain Stone Co.; Rev Albert Margrett (65), a native of Cheltenham.
At Guelph.—Mr. Justice Austen Chadwick (80), father of Mr. E. M. Chadwick, K.C.
At Stratford, Ont.—Dr James W. Orr (60), formerly of Cobourg.
At Brampton, Ont.—Mr. Neil McAllum (65), a well known cattle exporter.
At Alvinston, Ont.—Dr. J. B. Martyn, formerly M.P. for East Lambton.
At Brandon, Man.—Mr. Duncan Shaw (71), one of the oldest settlers.
At Taber, Alta.—Mr. W. A. Porteous (60), a widely-known farmer and horse breeder.
Mr. Archibald McGoun, K.C., who died in Montreal on June 5, aged 68, was a son of the late Mr. A. McGoun, of Douglas, Lanarkshire. After taking honours at McGill University, he studied in Paris; from 1888-1920 he was Professor of Civic Law at McGill. He was president of the British Immigration Society, and a prolific writer upon Imperial problems.

SIR ALFRED YARROW'S VISIT TO CANADA. Inspecting the Dry Dock Site at Esquimalt.

Sir Alfred Yarrow, veteran founder of the famous ship-building firm of Yarrow and Co., Scotstoun, on the Clyde, and parent firm of the plant located at Esquimalt, has been paying a visit to his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Norman F. Yarrow, in Victoria, B.C.

Still very active, in spite of the 79 summers that have passed over his head, Sir Alfred Yarrow takes a keen interest in the activities of the Esquimalt branch, at the foundation of which he was so conspicuously identified.

The plant at Esquimalt was primarily acquired by Sir Alfred Yarrow on assurances given by the Dominion Government that a large and modern dry dock would be established at Esquimalt, and while on this tour the noted British ship-builder is greatly pleased to observe that the important undertaking has at last been put under way. Since his arrival Sir Alfred Yarrow has inspected the dry dock site and is satisfied that the project will have an important bearing on the future development of the port.

The Yarrow firm at Esquimalt, B.C., has just completed the renovation of the C.N.R. s.s. *Prince Rupert*, which was stranded while carrying the mails from Vancouver to Northern ports.

Captain C. H. Nicholson, manager of floating equipment on the Pacific Coast for the Canadian National Railways, pays high tribute to Messrs. Yarrow for the high class of work turned out on the contract.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) \$507,199,946.

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Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	...	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	\$18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS	...	...	...	\$240,000,000

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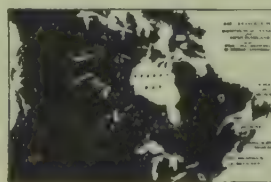
We are reminded by the *Manitoba Free Press* that an interesting historical event will take place at Annapolis (N.S.), on August 31, when a triple celebration will be held. It will mark the tricentenary of the charter of Nova Scotia—1621; the bicentenary of the establishment of British civil courts in Canada—1721; and Judge Haliburton's arrival in Annapolis—1821. Tablets commemorating each event will be unveiled in Fort Anne, now a Canadian national park. The first will be unveiled by the Premier of the Province, the second by the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and the third by the Vice-President of the Historical Association of Annapolis.

The first settlement in Nova Scotia was made in 1604 by the French, who also established a small settlement at St. Croix (N.B.) Both were unsuccessful, and, in 1613, English colonists of Virginia came up, and took possession of the country in the name of the King of England, claiming the territory by right of discovery by the Cabots. In 1621, Sir William Alexander received from James I., the grant of the whole peninsula of Nova Scotia, which in the charter was first called by this name. In the frequent wars between the British and French this territory passed from one to the other several times, until it was finally captured by the British in 1710, and ceded to them by the Treaty of Utrecht under the name of "Acadia or Nova Scotia." The French remained masters of Cape Breton until 1763.

Historically, Nova Scotia's celebration this year is second only to that of Quebec, in 1908, when the establishment of the first French colony on the St. Lawrence, in 1608, was the occasion for a great spectacular celebration, including the presentation of elaborate historical pageants on the Plains of Abraham. To the great new west these Provinces, whose permanent settlement dates back 300 years, seem very ancient. By the time these Prairie Provinces are able to celebrate a thickly settled population of many millions and the other changes accompanying the whole transformation can scarcely be imagined.

— * * —

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will take the chair at the Canada Club dinner to General Lord Byng of Vimy, the Governor-General designate of Canada, which has been fixed for Thursday, July 28.

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DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

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A suit brought by Lord Atholstan against Messrs. Louis and Joseph Tarte, publishers of *La Patrie*, involving a claim for \$60,000 (nominally £12,000) damages, has been settled out of court, says Reuter. The defendants published a retraction of their statements against Lord Atholstan of a derogatory character. Sir Robert Borden, the ex-Premier, was in court as a witness.

The decision is considered to be a complete vindication of Lord Atholstan.

Banking and Finance.

To Check Abuse of Moratorium Legislation.

Judging from the proceedings at the recent annual convention of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association this body is very energetic and useful. Mr. Appleton, its secretary, in outlining the results of the convention on his return from Winnipeg, where the meeting was held, said that one of the most important decisions reached was that having for its object the termination of Moratorium legislation in Western Canada. The most laudable objects are subject to abuse, and it would appear as if there is room for the activities of this useful organisation in this respect. Apparently the lending institutions in Canada, which have devoted their energies in recent years to obtaining capital for investment, have had their efforts seriously limited by the restrictions imposed by the legislation in question. It is claimed that many of the mortgage debtors who have sheltered themselves behind a protective measure designed primarily for the relief of those dependent upon men overseas, are persons of wealth who obviously do not deserve the same generous consideration as their less fortunate fellow citizens.

* * *

Curbing Municipal Enterprise.

Another matter dealt with by the convention which is of equal importance although it comes into quite a different category foreshadows legislation which will not be unacceptable to investors in this country who are holders of Canadian municipal securities. It was decided by those attending the convention that in order to obviate the difficulties in which certain municipalities in Western Canada have found themselves in the past, notably in Saskatchewan and Alberta, legislation was imperative. Under the measure advocated it will be necessary for the Provincial Governments to obtain annually a statement showing the financial situation of every municipality and both to analyse this statement, and to direct the attention of not only the municipalities themselves but also the holders of their bonds to any features revealed in the reports that would appear to foreshadow financial trouble. Whilst it is improbable that such far-reaching legislation will reach the Statute Book unopposed, there can be little doubt that if the Association is successful in its efforts the result will be beneficial to the Dominion as a whole, imposing as it will a wholesome restraint upon small municipalities who are prone to anticipate future developments in their areas in too liberal a spirit.

* * *

Government and Municipal Bonds on Offer.

As an instance of the avidity with which Dominion Government stocks are being absorbed it may be mentioned that the greater part of the stocks set out in the table we published on May 28 as being then available have since been disposed of or the prices at which they were offered advanced. The price of the £2,000 Canada 4 per cent. bonds has been advanced to 76½, but £2,500 3½ per cent. Inscribed 1930-50 are now on offer at 67, showing a yield of 5/4/6 against the return on the 4 per cent. of 5/5/9, the yield allowing for redemption being, however, 7/6 per cent. higher at 5/19/0. The small parcel of Nova Scotia 3½ per cent. bonds are still available at the same quotation, and £1,000 5 per cent 1923 bonds and £1,500 4 per cent. bonds, 1928, are also on offer on terms subject to negotiation. In the municipal list the small parcel of City of Toronto 4 per cent. are no longer available, but £1,000 City of Montreal 4½ per cent. stock, 1951-53, offered at 78, shows an immediate yield of £5/15/6 per cent., or allowing for redemption, 6/2/3 per cent., and for the small investor there are £300 South Vancouver 5 per cent. stock, 1962, at 72½, which gives an immediate yield of 6/19/0 per cent. and 7/2/0 per cent. allowing for redemption, and £200 Saskatoon 5 per cent. bonds, 1938, at 82, the respective yields in this case being 6/3/0 and 6/14/0 per cent.

* * *

Some Relatively High Yields.

A line of £10,000 South Vancouver 4 per cent. stock, 1961, is on offer at 61, the present yield being the respectable one of 6/17/0 per cent., and allowing for redemption as high as 7/0/0 per cent. Various parcels of City of Edmonton 5 per cent. bonds of various maturities, ranging from 1927-1948, are available, the present yields varying from 5/12/6 per cent. to 6/15/6 per cent., or allowing for redemption, 7/5/0 to 7/8/0 per cent. The supply of such securities is, of course, a fluctuating quantity, and before Canada is in the hands of its readers various modifications in the present list are inevitable, but the selection given may be of service to those who are on the hunt for Canadian Government, Provincial, and municipal securities, and who desire accurate information as to the terms on which representative issues are available. We notice, by-the-by, that the price of the Canadian Pacific 4 per cent. Perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock remains unaltered at 66½ per cent., but that, as is perhaps in the circumstances natural,

the quotations at which the 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture stock and the 4 per cent. Perpetual Consolidated Debenture stock of the Grand Trunk Railway are available are rather dearer, the first-named being now offered at 79 and the latter at 63½, the yields, of course, being correspondingly reduced.

* * *

British Empire Steel Stocks Listed at Montreal.

The many people in this country interested in the developments in connection with that ambitious undertaking, the British Empire Steel Corporation, will be glad to learn that the Montreal Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation of \$19,950,000 of its First Preferred Series B stock, \$57,350,000 of the Second Preferred Cumulative 7 per cent., and \$24,000,000 Common stock. It will be remembered that the shares of the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel Co. lost their separate identity in April, but it is intended to quote both these securities on the Montreal Exchange so long as there is any trading in them at that centre. The wide American interest in the new Corporation is evinced in the fact that the Wall Street Exchange has also decided to list its securities, which will thus secure the advantages appertaining to the possession of a market in New York as well as at Montreal.

— * * —

BUYING AN ENTIRE TOWN IN B.C. English Enterprise in Canada.

Major Charles Sydney Goldman, a former member of Parliament for Falmouth in the British House of Commons, has purchased more than 20,000 acres of land, including the entire town of Nicola, with courthouse, public buildings, hotel and residences.

Interviewed by a Canadian paper, he said:—"First of all, I wish it emphasised that in coming to Canada I do not desire to be regarded as a 'speculator.' I am an earnest, serious developer. I have come to Canada because I see the wonderful future of the Dominion, and I have settled in the Nicola Valley because I realise the enormous possibilities there. I have purchased all the land there I require and I am about to consolidate. I shall concentrate on what I have; I shall develop this land, open it up, and I shall work very energetically to that end."

Major Goldman announced that he had secured rights from the Government to proceed with the installation of an extensive irrigation system around the town of Nicola. He was proceeding already to open up some 1,000 acres in the Voght Valley, just south of Merritt on the Kettle Valley Railway. He was erecting a sawmill of his own, he said, and was cutting his own timber.

Planning a Garden City.

He will also go in for breeding thoroughbred stock extensively, and it is his intention to restock all the lakes with a variety of fish, if he is able to secure the co-operation of the Government in this direction. Nicola Lake, especially, he thought should be restocked at once, and he proposed to lose no time in undertaking the task after he had seen the Department of Fisheries at Victoria.

"It will be my aim," he added, "to make the vicinity of Nicola Lake an up-to-date, comfortable, health-giving but inexpensive summer resort. I have under construction now a number of bungalows along the south side of the lake. They are shaded behind with a beautiful wood, and in front leading to that beautiful little stretch of placid water is a sloping sandy beach. There could not be a more ideal spot for rest and complete comfort, and many well-known people in England will come out to spend their summers there."

The Nicola Hotel at the head of the lake is being reconstructed along modern lines by Major Goldman. It is not going to be a Hotel Vancouver, but it will be a very comfortable place for summer resorters.

Referring to his plans for Nicola itself, Major Goldman said it was to be reconstructed on a definite town-planning scheme. To make this possible, buildings would be pulled down if necessary and new ones put up. The business section, at any rate, will become a community green with a boulevard, shaded with park trees and ornamented with an abundance of flowers.

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C.P.R. BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to concentrate all its various offices in New York, other than the Freight Traffic Department, into one building close to the Grand Central Station, named the "Canadian Pacific Building," on Madison Avenue, at 44th Street. The area of the plot on which the building stands covers over 31,000 square feet, and is situated directly opposite the Hotel Biltmore on the east, Brooks Bros' Building to the north, and the old Hotel Manhattan to the south.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

STUDENT.—The width of Niagara Falls in the United States is 1,060 feet, and the Canadian Falls 2,500 feet. The United States Falls drop 167 feet, and the Canadian 158 feet.

"ONTARIO."—The mines you name are unquestionably first-class properties, and give every indication of possessing large reserves of ore. But the other properties are only in the early development stage, and have not proved their ore reserves, and therefore a purchase of such shares is infinitely more speculative and hazardous. The district is certainly one of the most interesting goldfields now being worked, but all claims will not turn into Hollingers.

"PERPLEXED."—We should not advise you to sell the shares just now. The company is strong, its management is influential, and though its plants are inactive at present, its products are practically essential, and when general conditions improve the company is sure to get its share of orders which must be placed. Meanwhile the dividends are being paid regularly at present, and there seems no reason to anticipate that they will be suspended. With any general improvement in conditions there will probably be a substantial advance in the market value of the shares.

"NEMO."—(1) We do not think that the financial statement for 1920 has yet been issued. In 1919 the company's revenue, after defraying operating expenses and allowing for depreciation and taxes, fell considerably short of the amount required for payment of the interest on its funded debt. Earnings, however, were on the up-grade, and we expect the 1920 statement will show interest charges to have been earned. (2) Presumably if control passed in the manner you suggest, the control of the subsidiary company would pass with it, in which case the position of the securities would be improved rather than impaired. (3) We are aware of the statement that the capital cost of construction was unnecessarily great. It is to be remembered, however, that the cost of construction would be infinitely greater to-day than when the work was done ten or twelve years ago, and thus the plant, which is said to be excellent, probably represents good value at present prices. As, apart from this, it utilises one of the best and most readily available sources of power, and the market for its product must increase, the company need hardly fear competition from any fresh enterprise.

"CANADIAN."—We understand that in several of these cases agreements have been arranged adjusting the claims of the bondholders against the municipalities. In regard to Melville, Sask., it is stated that an agreement provides for the refunding of interest for one year, and the refunding and postponement of certain payments. The Local Government Board of the Province is, also, to appoint an auditor, with special powers for the purpose of bringing about an improvement in the town's finances. In the case of Swift Current, Sask., a tentative agreement was approved by the Town Council early in June, under which the financial affairs of the town will be placed under a committee composed of three bondholders and two citizens of Swift Current, who will appoint a town manager who will be subject to their jurisdiction. It is expected that under the agreement the town will be able to meet its interest obligations. In the case of Estevan, we understand that what occurred was not really a default but merely a delay in payment, and that the coupons were paid when they were again presented. We are not aware that British investors are interested as bondholders in any of the above-mentioned cases.

R. R. (Bournemouth).—It is not easy to answer your question briefly. The reason for the fall in the Brazilian exchange is to be found in the commercial conditions affecting that country. Brazil's exports consist largely of produce. Coffee and rubber are very important items, and, taking these as an example, the price of coffee, which not long ago was worth 24 cents per lb. in New York, has fallen to 6 cents, while as for rubber the position is indicated by the fact that many companies are restricting their output severely so as to minimise as far as possible the great excess of supply over the small demand. These conditions, or, at any rate their severity, were so little anticipated that large quantities of the manufactured goods which would have been needed in Brazil had times been good and production active, have already been imported into the country where, owing to the collapse of the markets for exports, there is great difficulty in paying for them, as the public cannot buy them. All this has had its direct and natural effect upon the foreign exchange value of Brazilian currency, and, as a result, the milreis is now worth about 7 5-16d., which compares with 16d., which was the normal exchange rate prior to the war. We presume that some improvement may occur as the stocks of imported goods become gradually assimilated, but that a complete restoration of the position must depend upon a rectification of the world position of affairs, when the purchasing power of consuming countries again stimulates their import demand for foreign produce.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending June 14.

Canadian Northern.—\$1,062,000; increase. \$40,800.

Canadian Pacific.—\$3,207,000; decrease. \$453,000.

Grand Trunk. — £285,562; decrease. £17,824.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD., MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. on the Preference Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30th has been declared PAYABLE on July 12th, 1921, to Shareholders of record June 28th.

By Order of the Board,
A. C. BOURNE, Secretary.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 14.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1921, payable July 2nd, 1921, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th June, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary-Treasurer

Montreal, June 9th, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 807. June 25, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—**Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.**

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FRUIT GROWING, Southern Ontario.—Men with some capital, wishing to start next spring, write, giving particulars of experience and requirements, to "Fruit," c/o Charles Barker & Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge Row, E.C.4. Interview in London before 25th July.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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Belgium.
A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.
E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

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New Zealand.
W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.
W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cantracom.

South-Eastern Europe.
L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy. Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.

United Kingdom.
High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighing, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantracom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantracom.

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantracom.

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British West Indies.
Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.
C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontums.

CANADA'S WOOL CLIP.

During the year 1920 the Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd.—which handle a great part of Canada's wool crop—sold 5,146,437 lbs. for the producers. Alberta led the provinces with 2,157,733 lbs. of wool and pelts. Saskatchewan was second with 865,175 lbs. and Manitoba fourth with 370,872 lbs.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian company manufacturing closet seats upon a large scale is open to fill orders according to patterns shown by illustrated sheet and c.i.f. quotations supplied, and would be glad to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A company in Winnipeg manufacturing rodent poisons, and also animal and poultry medicines, asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom buyers.

A Canadian company in a position to supply flax products to linen yarn spinners and other buyers invites enquiries.

A British Columbia company asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom importers of cedar telegraph and telephone poles, logs, etc.

A Toronto company is desirous of finding a market for a speciality in fireproof building board, and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom buyers interested. Samples and prices available in London.

* *

MR. BEN MORGAN'S CANADIAN MISSION.

Mr. Ben. H. Morgan, representing the British Empire Producers' Organisation, will not be sailing by the *Empress of Britain* on June 22, as contemplated, but by the same boat on July 21. His visit has been deferred to enable him to attend the Empire Agricultural Conference convened by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, which will be held on July 14 and 15 next. This Conference will be attended by delegates of Agricultural Organisations from all parts of the Empire, and it is hoped that they will be able to evolve some policy that will enable a priority of supply to be given to foodstuffs and raw materials produced within the Empire, and thus help in the direction of making the Empire more self-supporting.

* *

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, has extensive connections among buyers abroad, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Overseas representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

* *

LUMBER.

During the past month Levesons, Ltd., report that the lumber market has been particularly changeable. Extensive enquiries were forthcoming from Eastern Canada and U.K., but actual business was very limited. Some activity occurred in the Japanese and Chinese markets, particularly in Jap squares, at prices from \$26.00 to \$28.00. Orders received from South Africa were fairly good. The market tone is easier and prices somewhat lower. Approximate prevailing prices:—Flooring, E.G., \$45; F.G., \$28. Stepping, \$50, \$41. Ceiling, \$28. Drop siding, 6 in., \$29. Dimension, \$11 to \$12. Merchantable lumber is quoted around \$18.00. Freight is being freely offered, and several steamers are lying up locally awaiting tonnage.

* *

Nova Scotia apple growers and shippers report a record return for their 1920 crop.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

(Subject to Strike Conditions.)

C. P. R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.
Friday, June 24.—*Minnedosa*.
Friday, July 1.—*Metagama*.
Wednesday, July 6.—*Empress of France*.
Friday, July 8.—*Victorian*.
Friday, July 15.—*Melita*.
Thursday, July 21.—*Empress of Britain*.
Friday, July 22.—*Minnedosa*.
Friday, July 29.—*Empress of Scotland*.
Tuesday, August 2.—*Metagama*.
Thursday, August 4.—*Empress of France*.
Friday, August 5.—*Victorian*.
Thursday, August 11.—*Empress of Britain*.

Friday, August 12.—*Melita*.
*Three-class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, July 6.—*Pretorian*.

Saturday, July 23.—*Tunisian*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 7.—*Scandinavian*.

Wednesday, July 13.—*Scotian*.

Thursday, July 21.—*Corsican*.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Saturday, July 16.—*Monteagle*.

Thursday, July 21.—*Empress of Russia*.

Thursday, August 11.—*Empress of Japan*.

Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, June 25.—*Albania*.

Thursday, June 30.—*Carmania*.

Saturday, July 16.—*Caronia*.

Saturday, July 30.—*Carmania*.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, June 25.—*Aquitania*.

Saturday, July 2.—*Mauretania*.

Saturday, July 16.—*Aquitania*.

Saturday, July 30.—*Mauretania*.

London to Halifax.

Thursday, June 30.—*Saxonia*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, July 6.—*Olympic*.

Wednesday, July 20.—*Adriatic*.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, June 25.—*Cedric*.

Saturday, July 9.—*Celtic*.

Saturday, July 16.—*Baltic*.

Saturday, July 23.—*Cedric*.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, July 1.—*Lapland*.

Friday, July 8.—*Finland*.

Friday, July 15.—*Kronland*.

Friday, July 22.—*Zeeland*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 2.—*Megantic*.

Saturday, July 16.—*Canada*.

Tuesday, July 19.—*Vedic*.

Saturday, July 30.—*Megantic*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, June 22.—*Manchester Port*.

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, July 7.—*Manchester Corporation*.

Wednesday, July 13.—*Manchester Importer*.

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.

Saturday, July 2.—*Grey County*.

Saturday, July 16.—*Welland County*.

Saturday, July 30.—*Bildster*.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Thursday, August 4.—*Hoerda*.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—July 9. *Niagara*; August 6, *Makura*.

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Metagama* to-day, Saturday; *Megantic*, June 26, and by the *Empress of France*, June 28.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Carmania* June 23, *Finland* Monday, June 27, and by the *Olympic* Saturday, July 2.

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High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. **High Commissioner,** The Hon. Sir **GEORGE H. PERLEY,** K.C.M.G. **Secretary,** Mr. **W. L. GRIFFITH.** (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Immigration Office.—Superintendent of Immigration, **LIEUT.-COL. J. ORED SMITH,** 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

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Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

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High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

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Alexander, Miss B., Montreal—32, Maida Hill, W.
Alexander, Mrs. D. M., Toronto—Doran Court, Redhill, Surrey.
Andrews, R. M., Newfoundland—"Cranmore," 22, Aberdeen Road, Highbury, N.5.
Aronsberg, A. M., Doris and Douglas, Montreal—7, Knightsbridge Green, Hyde Park.

B

Baldwin, F. N., Baddeck, N.S.—care of High Commissioner for Canada.
Barnard, G. H., Victoria—Hotel Cecil.
Barton, Dr. J. H., and Mrs., St. John—Hotel Cecil.
Bell, J. A., and Mrs., Halifax—16, Luxembourg Gardens, W.6.
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Bullen, Mrs. D. F., and Miss E. N., London, Ont.—48, Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Byfield, Ada M., Ottawa—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

C

Caldwell, Professor W., and Mrs., Montreal—Author's Club, Whitehall.
Cameron, Irving H., and Mrs., Toronto—Grand Hotel.
Campbell, Mrs. John, Montreal—32, Maida Hill, W.
Carman, Mrs. M. E., and Miss H. E., Montreal—106, Queen's Gate, S.W.
Chipman, Dr. L. de V., and Mrs., St. John—Hotel Cecil.
Connolly, F. J., Halifax—Hotel Russell.
Crosby, Mrs. and Miss, New York and Quebec—Brown's Hotel, 29, Montague Street, Russell Square.
Crowe, S. J., and Mrs., Vancouver—Kenilworth Hotel.

D

Dennis, Mrs. David, Montreal—106, Queen's Gate, S.W.
Desautels, S. J., Springfield, Mass.—Cosmo Hotel, Russell Square.

E

Eldern, Percival, Kemptville, Ont.—care of Ontario Government Office.
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Gillespie, the Misses E. and I., Toronto—35, Guilford Street, Russell Square.
Gilmour, W. J., Montreal—4, Park Place, S.W.1.
Goodland, Col. H. T., Vancouver—St. Omer, France.

H

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